THE CUMBERLAND & WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

CUMBERLAND & WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED 1866).

VOLUME XV.—NEW SERIES.

EDITOR:

W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

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The Editor desires to express his thanks to the President and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson for the compilation of the Index.

MEETINGS HELD BY THE SOCIETY, 1914–15, FOR READING PAPERS AND MAKING EXCURSIONS.

1.—Carlisle—Alston, Denton, etc.	July 2 and 3
2.—Carlisle	April 23

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I.—The Society shall be called the "Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society."

II.—The Society is formed for the purpose of investigating, describing, and preserving the antiquities of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire North-of-the-Sands.

III.—The Society consists of the original members, and all those who may have been or shall be elected either at a General or Council Meeting upon the nomination of two members.

IV.—The Annual Subscription is 10/6, due and payable on the 1st of July in each year; and no member shall be entitled to the privileges of the Society whilst his or her Subscription is in arrear. A composition of Ten Guineas constitutes Life Membership. *N.B.*—Ladies elected prior to August 30th, 1881, pay only 5/- per annum.

V.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland, and the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Westmorland, if members of the Society, shall be Patrons thereof.

VI.—The other officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, an Editor, two Auditors, a Secretary or Secretaries and Treasurer, all being honorary officers, who shall all be elected at a General Meeting of the members of the Society to be held each year.

VII.—The management of the Society shall be in a Council consisting of the officers above named, excepting the Auditors, and twelve other members, who shall be annually elected at the same time as the other officers. The Council may, if it think fit, elect one of its members as "Chairman of the Council."

VIII.—On the recommendation of the Council, the Annual Meeting may elect, as honorary members, gentlemen non-resident eminent for antiquarian knowledge, or gentlemen resident who shall have rendered valuable services to the Society, such gentlemen to have all the privileges of membership without the payment of Subscriptions.

IX.—The Society shall hold two or more Meetings in each year at some place of interest, at which papers shall be read, to be printed, if approved by the Editor and Publication Committee, in the Society's *Transactions*.

X.—The Council have power to appoint local secretaries, and to authorise the formation of Committees for local purposes in connection with the central body.

XI.—The Council shall meet about the month of April to settle the place or places at which the General and other Meetings shall be held in the season next ensuing.

XII.—The Council may appoint two members of their body, who shall, with the Editor, form the Publication Committee.

XIII.—Members may introduce a friend to the ordinary meetings of the Society.

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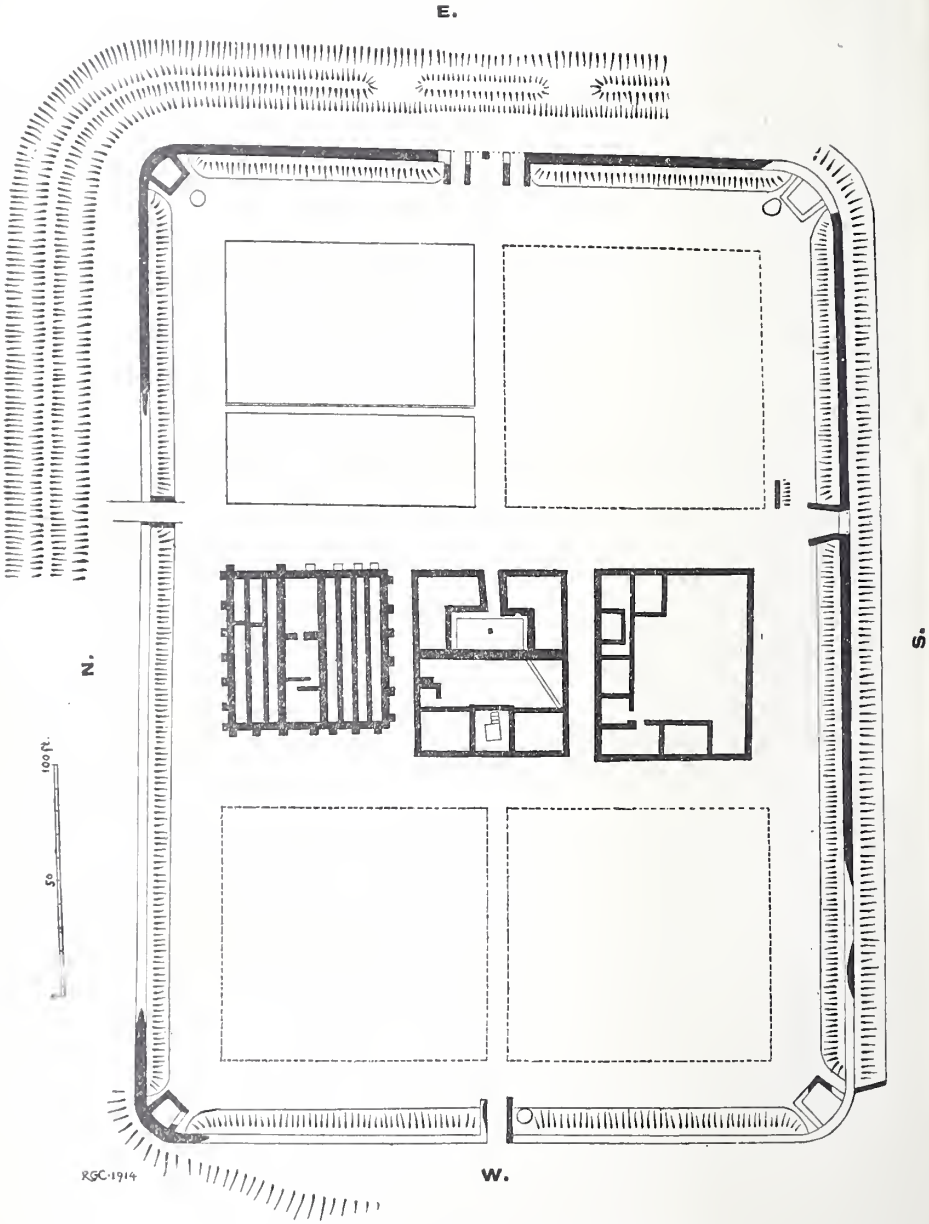


FIG. 1.—GENERAL PLAN OF AMBLESIDE FORT.

ART. I.—*The Exploration of the Roman Fort at Ambleside: Report on the second year's Work* (1914). By R. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A.

THE work done in 1914 covered 14 weeks in all. In the spring, digging began on March 23. The present writer directed for a week, and was followed by Mr. L. B. Freeston, who supervised for a fortnight, when digging came to an end. It recommenced on July 6th and continued till September 19th. During this period Messrs. L. B. Freeston and N. C. Dibben were in charge for a fortnight (August 17th to 30th); the rest of the work was directed by the writer, with help from Professor Haverfield, who spent over a fortnight at the site, and Mr. Wordsworth, who supervised much of the filling-in. Eight men were employed beside the foreman, Mr. Richard Banks, whose energy and enthusiasm have again contributed greatly to the success of the work. The expense was met as before by special subscriptions to the Research Fund, supplemented by a charge for admission and the sale of reports.

The Easter season was spent in excavating the rampart, gates and towers, so far as these had been untouched in 1913; in July we began at once on the three central buildings, the *principia*, granary and commandant's house. The two former were completely explored; of the commandant's house about two-thirds was uncovered. A few trial trenches were also put through the ground N. of the *via praetoria* and E. of the *via principalis*, that is to say the northern half of the *praetentura*. These sites will be described in order. Those excavated by Mr. Freeston are described from rough notes sent by him to myself during his work, and from my own subsequent observations; having joined the Army in September, he

was unable to present any kind of report, and the account given below of his work on the corner towers and the commandant's house is therefore inevitably slight. It is, however, to be relied upon as far as it goes.

1.—Dimensions.

The following notes may now be added to the description of the situation of the fort, given in the 1913 report (these *Transactions*, N.S., xiv., pp. 435-6). The fort lies almost square to the points of the compass, its chief gate facing only a few degrees south of due east. It measures, including ramparts, 426 feet on the north and 418 on the south, by 307 on the west and 298 on the east (these measurements are taken to the nearest foot). Its average length is 422, and the average breadth 302 feet. This gives it an area of 2.75 acres. It is therefore distinctly larger than Hardknot (2.4) and Melandra (2.2) and slightly larger than Aesica (2.6) or Gellygaer (2.6), but these are all of a comparatively square shape, whereas the higher ratio of length to breadth at Ambleside, no doubt due to the necessity of getting it into the narrow space between the marsh and the rocks, makes it more like the larger forts of Housesteads, Birrens, etc.

Its north and west sides are longer than the south and east; and consequently, though the S.W. corner is approximately a right angle, the N.W. corner is 89° and the N.E. 88°, while the S.E. is over 93°. Further, the north and south walls are bent at their respective gateways to the extent of about a degree each, and the southern gateway is five feet nearer the east end than the northern. Irregularities of this kind are practically universal in Roman forts.

2.—The Rampart.

The rampart has now been traced for its whole length. It is a wall averaging about 4 feet in thickness and built of local stone. The outer face is of rough ashlar work;

FIG. 2.—S. RAMPART WITH THRESHOLD OF GATE, LOOKING EAST.

TO FACE P. 5.

the specimen figured in last year's report is a fair sample of the whole. Fig. 2 shows a portion, immediately west of the south gate, which has been left open for the inspection of visitors. The inner side of the wall shows practically no face at all (see last year's report, fig. 4). It was hidden by a bank of stiff light-coloured (grey or yellow) clay. Such a bank was found at Melandra, and the whole subject is discussed in "Melandra Castle," pp. 43-53, in terms applicable almost without exception to Ambleside. "The general inference is that the fort was defended by a wall a little over 5 feet thick, which served as a revetment to a clay bank which ran back some 15 feet further" (p. 45). Mr. Bruton goes on to examine the parallel cases of Gellygaer (where, however, the back of the bank, as well as the front, is supported by a wall) and Saalburg. Further parallels can now be found in Newstead and the Haltwhistle Burn fort; and Mr. Dymond's observation that at Hardknot there was practically no inner face to the rampart may lead one to suspect that the same plan was adopted there.

In the case of the Melandra defences there seems to have been a doubt whether the stones which were found between the ashlar facing of the rampart and the clay bank "once formed a roughly coursed rubble backing, making with the ashlar a wall 5 feet thick" (p. 48), or whether there was no such solid mass of rubble masonry behind the facing. Mr. Bruton decides in favour of the former hypothesis, chiefly on account of the necessity of a strong wall to support the pressure of the clay bank. At Ambleside the doubt does not arise. In places, it is true, the outer face alone remains; but west of the south gate the whole thickness of the coursed rubble wall was found to be solidly cemented together with hard mortar. As often happens in Roman work, the quality of this mortar varies greatly in different places, and it has here and there quite disappeared.

Against the rough inner side of the wall, the bank terminates in a vertical face (for parallel, see again "Melandra Castle," p. 45, and Professor Conway's note, p. 53), from which it may perhaps be inferred that wall and bank were built simultaneously. There is no sign that a pre-existing clay rampart was cut vertical to receive a later wall, and the wall is undoubtedly built with reference to the clay. The corner towers seem to have been bonded into and therefore contemporary with the stone rampart; and since their existing walls date back to Hadrian, we may take it as certain that both the clay and stone ramparts date from the same period. The defences therefore belong to the composite type intermediate between the earth rampart and the stone rampart; but whether this typological development corresponds at all closely to a chronological sequence, so as to assist in dating the remains, is very doubtful.

The clay bank was terminated at its inner or free edge by a line of flags set sloping up against it at an angle of about 60°. These took the place of the inner retaining-wall at Gellygaer, and protected the clay against water running in the gutter between the bank and the road which lay between it and the internal buildings. They were only found at the north gate, but the inner edge of the bank was not examined in many places.

In the case of the Haltwhistle Burn fort Messrs. Gibson and Simpson attempt to deduce the height of the wall from the width of the bank, which is 8 feet. Assuming that a clay bank would stand safely at 45 degrees, its height would be equal to its width at the foot. A rampart-walk of about 3 feet 6 inches must be allowed for. One foot 6 inches of this is obtained by reducing the stone wall from 3 feet to a parapet 1 foot 6 inches thick, and the remaining 2 feet by truncating the top of the clay bank to the extent of 2 feet. This leaves the walk 6 feet above ground, and the top of the wall, allowing for a 4

foot parapet, 10 feet high (*Arch. Ael.*, ser. III., vol. v., p. 233). The same argument, which at Haltwhistle Burn finds some support in other details, may be applied to the rampart at Ambleside. Here the clay bank is 10 feet wide and the wall 4 feet thick, or rather less in places (1913 Report, p. 442), ignoring its greater thickness at the corner towers where the bank was interrrupted. If the parapet was about 4 feet high and 1½ to 2 feet thick, a rampart-walk 4 feet wide would come 8 feet above the ground and the stone wall would be altogether 12 feet high. This may be taken as an outside estimate, since it depends on the slope of the bank, which can hardly have exceeded 45° and may have been less. The angle of the flagstones at the foot of the bank is of course no guide to its general slope.

No good face was found between the E. gate and the S.E. corner; the wall was here traced as a mass of disturbed stone. The S.E. corner has been destroyed beyond recognition by previous excavation, perhaps in 1846 when it is on record that an inscribed stone now lost was found in this corner of the fort (1913 Report, p. 437: *Arch. Journal*, ii., p. 395). Before that time this corner was in an excellent state of preservation; the E. end of the S. wall stands 6 courses high in good masonry to within 5 feet of where the S. corner of the tower must have been, but ends abruptly where it has been cut through by the excavators.

The S. rampart as a whole is well preserved. From this corner to the S. gate it averages 3 or 4 courses high. Beyond the gate comes the piece referred to above, of 5 to 7 courses; beyond this it gradually falls off again till, 130 feet from the S.W. corner, it disappears entirely and only a few isolated stones remain. Here, however, as in other places where the wall has been removed, its exact situation can be seen by the vertical outer face of the clay bank.

Along the outside of the south rampart a large deposit of cobbles and waterworn gravel was found. It is about 20 feet in width and slopes downwards from the wall-face towards the lake. Its outer edge is retained by a line of large cobbles, and its inner edge carefully fitted against the rampart by the building-up of a face in contact with that of the wall. Its artificial character is also shown by the quantity of potsherds it contains. These occur not merely on the surface but all through its thickness, and this fact, together with their variety as regards type and date, proves that it was laid down not all at once but from time to time, in small quantities, as occasion demanded. On the east, it continued some little way round the curve of the corner, so far as the disturbance mentioned above permitted us to observe its course; westward it was bounded just before reaching the corner by a line of cobbles pointing approximately S.S.E. There seems to be no doubt that this gravel was intended to protect the wall against the force of waves during winter floods and storms. As we mentioned last year, there is no reason to believe that the lake-level has altered either way since the Roman period; and floods nowadays come up to the foot of the well-marked bank which shows the line of the south rampart. When the wind blows direct up the long upper reach of Windermere, the waves here are often very violent and would do great damage to the exposed face of the rampart. An artificial foreshore of stone and gravel, like that which the National Trust has recently made at the water's edge, near the ancient wall in the lake, would completely defend the masonry against such damage. The angle of the little retaining-wall which terminates the deposit on the west is an additional proof of this view; it is so arranged that as soon as the wind reaches a quarter in which it could raise a dangerous sea, the foreshore would receive the full force of the waves; whenever the wind is west of this point the waves are inconsiderable.

Of the west rampart hardly a trace is visible till it approaches quite close to the N.W. tower. Here we found a section of well-preserved masonry, though just at the corner the outer face has disappeared, having no doubt rushed down the steep though very short slope into the old river-bed. East of this again it gradually disappears, till towards the north gate the clay bank affords the only evidence of its position. From the north gate to the east it was traced in 1913.

3.—The Corner Towers.

In 1913 the *N.E. tower* was excavated, and proved to contain 3 distinct floor-levels (1913 Report, pp. 443-4). Whether a fourth was to be distinguished between the lowest and middle floors we were unable definitely to say. In the spring of 1914 Mr. Freeston examined the remaining towers, and the following account is put together from his notes.

The *S.E. tower* was not to be found at all. It had evidently been destroyed completely, together with the rampart adjacent (above, p. 7). Mr. Freeston thought he detected a trace of its N.E. wall in some foundations lying deep down where it ought to have been. Close at hand, near the probable site of its door, he found an oven-base of burnt and reddened stones, solidly constructed and at a level which seems to me to show that it belonged to a late period, IV. or perhaps III.

The *S.W. turret* had been much ruined, but its eastern angle was intact, and this proved to contain three floors. Floor I. (counting upwards as usual) contained much window-glass, a buff mortarium of the first half of the second century, a "pie-dish," and some Samian, probably all of the early second century.

Floor II. produced some sheet lead $\frac{1}{16}''$ thick, some small nails and two large ones $4\frac{1}{2}''$ long, an *olla* with indented rim, and Samian of shapes 27, 33. Nothing very definitely datable.

Floor III. produced a piece of German Samian (Heiligenberg ; No. 13, p. 54, *inf.*) ; fragments of Dr. 35 and 36, with barbotine on lip ; a large *olla ;* a piece of a buff *mortarium* with white grit ; two tiles with the usual cross-broaching, and corroded fragments—probably of a knife in a wooden sheath. It seems very difficult to place this group as late as its position in the stratification would appear to demand. But it represents only a very small corner of the original floor and cannot be taken as representative.

The *N.W. tower* was better preserved. Two of its free walls were intact, and a portion of the third was standing. It showed four very clearly stratified floors. Of these I. (the lowest) contained six fragments of Samian. Four belonged to a shallow vessel of the early type known as Dr. 18/31, one seemed to come from a Dr. 29, and the other from a figured Dr. 37. There was also the base of an early-looking *mortarium*, red with white grit ; several iron nails and an eye-bolt. This group certainly cannot be later than the first half of the second century.

Floor II. contained little datable matter. There was a large lump of lime, possibly intended for mortar and not used ; parts of a soft buff jar ; a cooking-pot, probably of the late third century ; a black beaker resembling late second-century types, and the rim of a late Dr. 31. This group then seems roughly to cover the third century.

Floor III. produced some late figured Samian, Lezoux and German, an L-shaped angle-nail probably for fastening tiles to a wall, a black vessel of the undatable " pie-dish " type, and the spout of a roll-rim *mortarium*. The last item suggests the second or early third century.

Though Mr. Freeston notes four floors in this turret, of which II. and IV. are burnt (1913 Report, p. 465), there are only three bags of objects belonging to it, from which I gather that floor IV. produced no finds.

It will be observed that the finds in these towers do not date the successive floors with any clearness.

FIG. 3.—PIERS OF EAST GATE, LOOKING WEST.

TO FACE P. 11.

4.—The Gates.

At the *East Gate* in 1913 a block of freestone masonry, about 5 by 2 feet, consisting of three large stones on a flag foundation, was discovered at the very end of the season (1913 Report, p. 446 and Fig. 11). We were unable then to follow it up, and supposed it to be the *spina* of the gateway. The general survey in 1914 however showed that the central point of the wall lay some 5 feet south of it, and accordingly the latter point was examined. Here a single square stone was found, much worn with the tread of feet and bearing marks of the sharpening of knives and pointed implements. This was evidently the stop-block of a gateway whose north jamb was formed by the supposed *spina*. Of the corresponding south jamb we found the flag foundations; so that the gate is now seen to have been a single passage of the usual width of about 10 feet, with a double door opening inwards and shutting against a stop-block. All thresholds and pivot-stones have been removed, and the stop-block seems also to have been disturbed, though not very much; the reconstruction planned in fig. 4 assumes it to be about 4 inches south

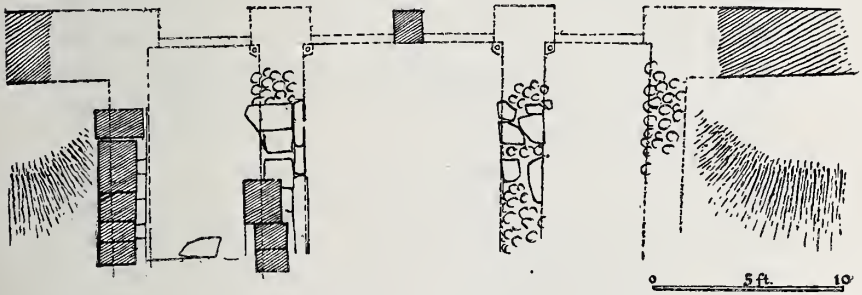


Fig. 4.—EAST GATE.

of its proper place, as otherwise, if it is central to the gateway, the flag foundations do not truly indicate the site of the south jamb.

To the north of this gateway another passage, about 6 feet wide, was found, the north side of which was formed by another block of freestone masonry. Traces of a similar passage were found on the south, where however even the flag foundations of the jamb have been removed, leaving only clay and cobbles.

Three interpretations of these "passages" are possible.

(*a*) They may be guard-chambers. As against this view, no rampart was found to form their eastern wall, and no west wall at all was discovered, though some flagstones, perhaps a foundation, ran across the west end of the northern one. A more serious objection was the entire absence of any sort of finds, flooring or sign of occupation, and though stone-robbing may well have destroyed all stratification, it would hardly account for the absence of pottery, bones, charcoal, etc.

(*b*) They might be the remains of solid masses of masonry such as flanked the gates of Melandra and also, as Mr. Bruton kindly tells me, at Elslack. But it seems clear that at Ambleside our two blocks of ashlar are not the faces of a solid mass of rubble, since no remains whatever of the rubble were forthcoming, and no foundations underlay the open space where, on this supposition, the rubble core should have been. Moreover the ashlar, which at Melandra is finished on one face only (see plan of east gate, "Melandra Castle," p. 38) is here equally finished on both faces.

(*c*) It remains to suggest that they were foot-passages on each side of a central road, forming a triple gateway instead of the usual symmetrical double one. I do not know of any parallel to this arrangement, except in towns—e.g., Lincoln; where the gates had a single opening, about 17 feet wide flanked by foot-passages 5 to 7 feet wide on either side. One of these gates is still standing, and is known as the Newport Arch; one of its foot-passages has been destroyed. The Balkerne Gate

at Colchester had similar foot-passages, but its central opening was double. These sites however belong to a class whose features are not at all parallel to those of small forts like Ambleside, and it seems unsafe to argue from them to possibilities here. The evidence of analogy is overwhelmingly in favour of the supposition that these spaces were guard-chambers, and my only reason for not restoring them as such in fig. 4 is that, as above stated, what little evidence there is tends against that view. On the other hand, the whole gateway is so disturbed that there is not enough evidence to prove anything definitely.

Immediately beyond the outer walls of these passages or chambers the clay bank recommenced. The whole gateway is much robbed of stone; of the two southern piers not a stone remains. The northernmost pier has lost nearly half of even its lowest course, and of the one next it only three blocks remain, of which one bears a lewis-hole. For a view of these two piers see fig. 3. All the stones have been shifted from their original place, possibly by the fall of the arch, if (as is most probable) the gateway was vaulted. The shift, as may be seen from fig. 4, is too uniform to be due to stone-robbing.

The *south gate* (fig. 5) has been less disturbed. Its

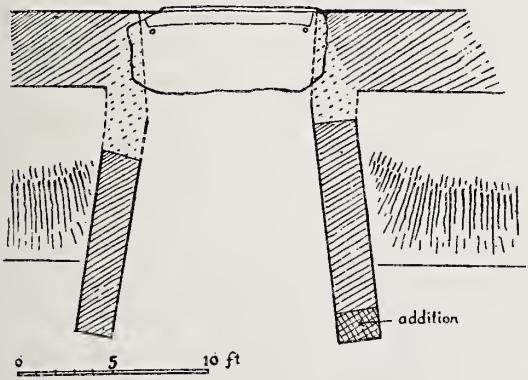


FIG. 5.—SOUTH GATE.

remains consist of two flanking walls of local stone, converging from 12 feet apart on the north to 8½ on the south, and abutting on the rampart where it is interrupted by the threshold. This is made of a single stone slab 10½ feet by 4½, and about a foot thick. Its upper surface is worked flat, with a raised moulding along its outer or southern edge to act as a stop for the double gates, which worked in pivot-holes sunk in the ends of the same stone. Door-sills made of a single stone are often on a considerable scale, as for instance specimens at Caerwent about 7 feet long; but I do not recollect another of this size. The stone is local and may have come from Loughrigg immediately across the Rothay, or even from the outcrops of rock just north of the fort itself; but it is hard to say what purpose was served by its use, which must in any case have involved much labour. No trace whatever of wear is visible on the stone, and no road led out of the gate; this could hardly be otherwise, considering that a marsh, during high lakes covered with water, lay immediately outside it. There were no guard-chambers; the clay bank abutted directly on the flanking walls.

The *via principalis* was examined inside the gate by Mr. Freeston. It was found to consist of hard gravel, which on being cut through revealed an earlier surface of larger stones nearly a foot below it. Mr. Freeston also found a section of an elongated depression, running E. and W., and having apparently the footing of a wall on its N. side. at a low level immediately E. of the *via principalis* at this point (marked on general plan, fig. 1). For the explanation of this, see below, on the Traces of an Earlier Fort, p. 34.

The *west gate* (dug by Mr. Freeston), like the south, was single, without stop-block, side passages or guard-chambers. It opened on the old bed of the Rothay, and can never have been used except as a water-gate, or to give access to a bridge. But a bridge would only lead

across the river to a considerable stretch of very marshy ground towards Brathay, and it seems improbable that a road would be taken along such a line. It was therefore not surprising to find that the gate was completely blocked by an ash-heap consisting of refuse from an oven built on the clay bank in the corner between the rampart and the southern flanking wall. This refuse-heap overlay (*a*) the original roadway ; (*b*) some large stones lying irregularly upon it. This shows that the heap does not date back to the earliest period of occupation, but began at a period when some throwing-down of the walls had already taken place. The evidence of the north-east tower proved that walls were ruined at the end of periods I. and III., *i.e.*, in 180, and about or not later than 330 A.D., if, as seems possible, those periods at Ambleside may be equated with the similarly numbered periods on Hadrian's Wall. Had the oven-deposit dated from the latter event only, the roadway would most probably have already been once reconstructed. This was not the case ; therefore it seems most likely that it dates from the beginning of Period II., *i.e.*, (on the above hypothesis) the occupation following the destruction in the reign of Commodus. Since the deposit was never cleared away or levelled over, it evidently continued in use through all subsequent periods of occupation ; and accordingly we may suggest that the gate was probably kept clear in Period I., even if it was never of any practical value, and that the oven and ash-heap belong to periods II. to IV.

The *north gate* (fig. 6) is in all respects like the west, and resembles the southern, except in the absence of any massive stone threshold. No signs of its having been closed up were found, and it was probably kept in repair as the readiest means of access to the dry ground north of the site. The flanking walls, in common with the neighbouring parts of the rampart, have been much robbed but the road is clearly visible, making its way out through

the clay backing of the rampart. This site also was dug by Mr. Freeston in April.

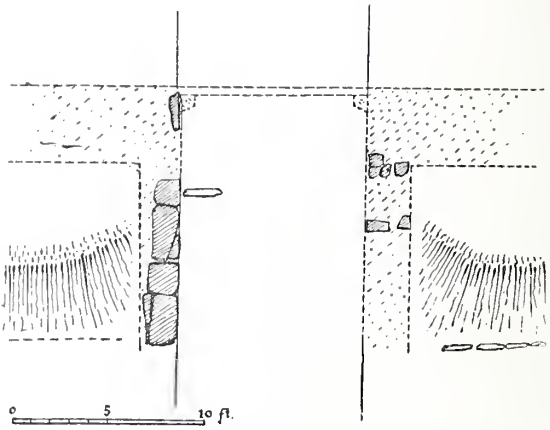


FIG. 6.—NORTH GATE.

Some attention was also given to the *ditch*. About half a dozen sections were cut through it, the largest opening being opposite the north gate. We wished to see whether the ditch was interrupted by a causeway, and found that on the contrary it was slightly deeper here than elsewhere, and must have been crossed by a bridge, of which we found possible evidence in the shape of charcoal. It was still double, the inner ditch being a little the deeper of the two. In the inner face or scarp of this inner ditch we found, here as in the section made through the north ditch last year, a considerable quantity of brushwood laid flat. It is possible that this brushwood originally formed some kind of entanglement similar to that found at Hofheim; but no definite evidence of such an arrangement is forthcoming. On the east, however, it is now fairly clear that the oak beams, which occur all along the east side of the fort, are the remains of a palisade of some kind planted in the bottom of the inner ditch, and beginning at the N.E. corner. We intended to examine the ditch further, with

a view to discovering whether the large rock N.W. of the fort lay outside it or was treated as an annexe ; but comparatively wet weather put a stop to work at low levels. The higher levels drain extremely well, and in spite of the general flatness of the site no trenches inside the fort have ever been flooded for long together.

5.—Note to Last Year's Report.

Stakes in the Ditch :—I should have observed that precisely similar " stakes " had been described and figured by Dr. Norman and Mr. Reader in an article entitled " Further Discoveries relating to Roman London," in *Archaeologia*, vol. 63 (1911-12). A section of the Roman wall of London recently examined was built on a platform of squared timbers laid flat on ballast with piles of triangular section, having a groove running down one end, driven between them at intervals of about 3 feet. The description of the piles exactly tallies with those at the east gate at Ambleside, and the latter may have secured a platform of timbers on which the bridge over the ditch was built. If so, these timbers have with one exception disappeared. A construction like the London one was found in our district at Carlisle and is described by the late Chancellor Ferguson in these *Transactions*, o.s., xii., p. 344 ; see especially diagram v., p. 351.

6.—Principia (Praetorium). (fig. 7).

This building (68 feet by 75 feet) was approached by trenches across the *via principalis* at the beginning of the summer's work. Results were at first not satisfactory. Of the eastern half very little good masonry is left, and the walls are only traceable by masses of rubble. The entrance, a rammed gravel road nearly 5 feet wide, led us into the courtyard, which was also made of rammed gravel and had in its centre a single block of freestone 2 by 2 feet by about 5 inches thick (fig. 8). It was

broken to pieces but not disturbed; we secured it with a little cement and a piece of turf. South-west of this lay a stone with a square mortise-hole in it, evidently

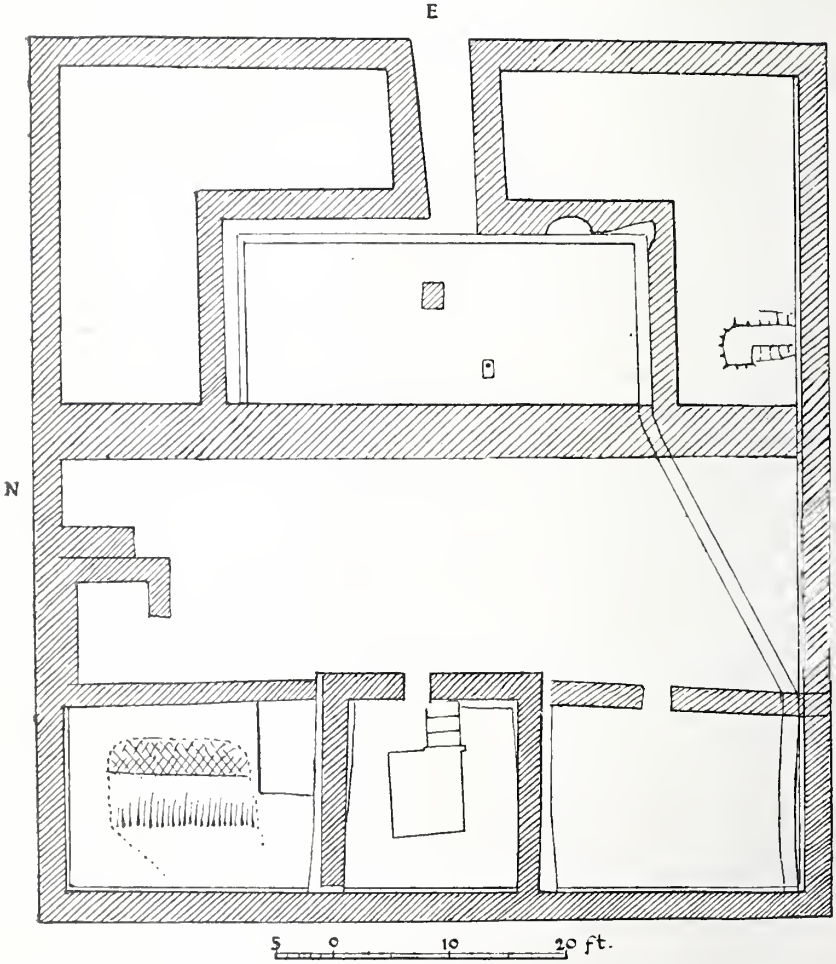


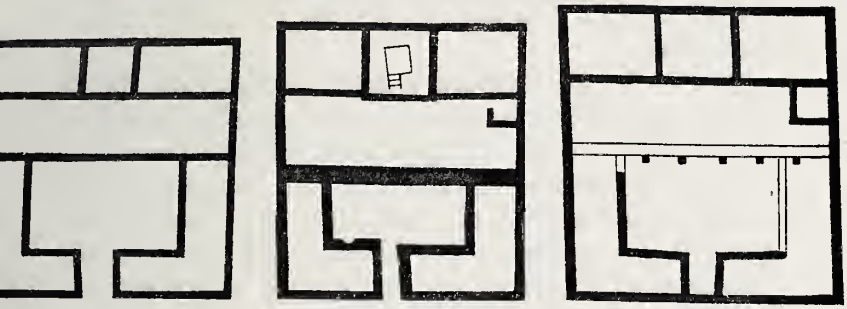
FIG. 7.—PRINCIPIA.

intended to carry a wooden post (fig. 10, p. 21). It cannot be in its right place, and most probably it has been swept two or three feet eastward by the

FIG. 8.—COURTYARD OF PRINCIPIA, LOOKING SOUTH.

TO FACE P. 18.

plough, having originally stood on the wall forming the western edge of the courtyard, and was one of a row of similar stones carrying the wooden posts of a penthouse roof. Such a penthouse roof doubtless ran round the other three sides of the courtyard, where a continuous wall was found, as at Hardknot and Melandra, taking the place of the portico with stone piers found *e.g.* at Chesters and Gellygaer. The presence of a penthouse on the inner side of the courtyard also, whose supports would correspond to the row of piers across the *principia* at Chesters, is at Melandra proved by the discovery of its posts *in situ*. It should be observed that the resemblance between the *principia* at Hardknot, Melandra and Ambleside is very close (fig. 9).



HARDKNOT. AMBLESIDE. MELANDRA.

FIG. 9.—PRINCIPIA.

This resemblance in the case of Ambleside and Hardknot is increased by a curious feature in the courtyard of the former site, namely the projection of the south re-entrant angle of the gateway and the semicircular niche close by. We found no evidence as to the purpose of these features; but in the courtyard at Hardknot, "on the left on entering, 3 feet 9 inches from the angle of the gateway, where the face of the court wall is gone, several bold quarry-stones projected like a pier about a yard from the wall"

(these *Transactions*, O.S., xii., p. 407). This projection was destroyed by the excavators, who thought that it might be the base of an altar of which they found fragments not far away. The fact that the wall had no face here shows that the "pier" was an integral part of the plan.

The whole of the courtyard was examined to find a well; though none was found, we discovered traces of a low-level occupation, two feet below the surface of the courtyard, in a heap of wood-ashes and some pottery. The gutter which surrounded three sides of the courtyard, made of slates on edge, ran down towards the S.W. corner, whence the water was carried under the floor of the cross-court diagonally to its S.W. corner by a drain similarly constructed of slates, and then westwards under the southern end of the room south of the *sacellum*, to the back of the *principia*.

South of the courtyard a small furnace was found. That it was used at high temperature and was not a mere oven is shown by the strongly burnt and flaked condition of the stones forming its horizontal vent-hole, which leads to the south wall of the *principia*. No remains were found in excavating it; but its ashes had been scattered broadcast over the floor and in the adjacent gutter of the courtyard.

The cross-court, *i.e.*, the space between the courtyard and the rooms at the back, was next uncovered. Whether these large halls were roofed or not is a well-known problem, and we were careful to look for evidence pointing one way or the other. We observed (*a*) that the floor was of clay, not gravel. This, if exposed to weather, would soon be nothing but mud; but we found no trace of the disturbance that would result from using it in such a state. On the contrary, the floor-surface was indistinguishable in character from that of the rooms in the commandant's house. (*b*) It was not supplied with any means of drain-

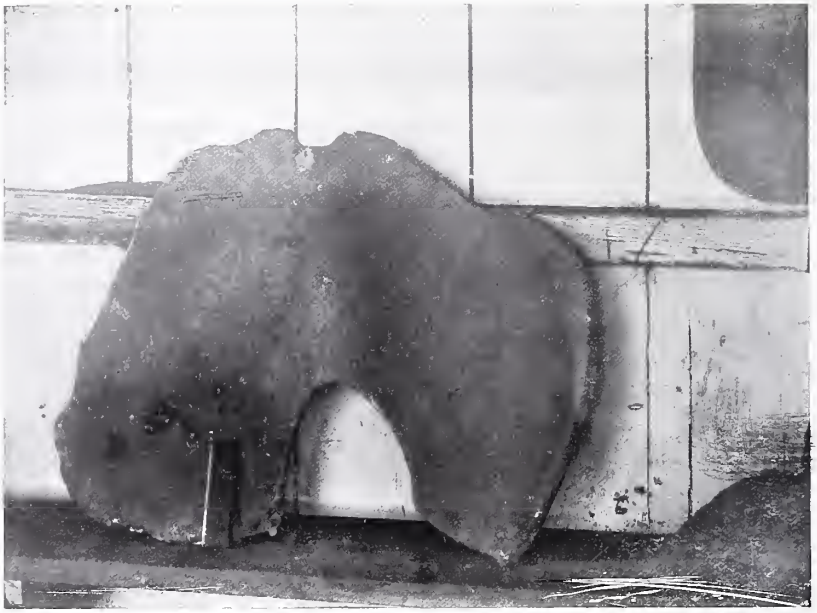


FIG. 11.—SHEET OF LEAD FROM SACELLUM (SIX-INCH RULE).

FIG. 10.—SOCKET STONE IN PRINCIPIA (SIX-INCH RULE.)

TO FACE P. 21.

age, though it would have been easy to give it a gutter leading into the drain which already ran below its floor. (*c*) Large quantities of roofing-slate were found in it. This however may be due to the fall of the rooms at the back. That these buildings did fall eastward is clear from the presence of their stones on the floor of the cross-court, and it is difficult to judge what amount of roof-débris may be accounted for in this way.

In conclusion, whatever may have been the common practice, the evidence available at Ambleside tends to prove that the cross-court, like the walk round the other sides of the courtyard, was covered with a slate roof, carried on wooden posts. As mentioned above, one stone (fig. 10), cut as if to hold such a post was found ; and the discovery of the posts themselves in the very similar site of Melandra can hardly be accounted for unless we suppose the cross-court to have been roofed in that case. This analogy seems to be an additional confirmation of the hypothesis that the Ambleside building was roofed. It is to be noticed however that the Melandra posts are far too heavy to fit the socket-stone found at Ambleside.

In the N.W. corner of the cross-court a small square building was discovered. Such chambers are not uncommon ; *e.g.*, at Melandra, Housesteads, Chesters (where it is not shewn on Bruce's plan, but is perfectly visible in the present state of the " Forum " and is marked on Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson's plan, *Proc. S.A. Newcastle*, ser. III., vol. ii., p. 293), etc. Their purpose is not known. They resemble in size and character the guard-rooms of a gateway, and may possibly have served as some kind of sentry-box at the door of the orderly-rooms. Against and outside the east wall of this building was a block of masonry which seems to have been a seat. Prof. Haverfield points out that this small building is not easy to fit into the conception of a roofed cross-court.

A line of stones projecting into the cross-court, from

the west side, rather S. of the middle, has been treated in restoration as a wall, but is not marked on the plan; it is probably accidental.

At the back of the cross-court the usual row of offices was found. The parallel with Hardknot and Melandra holds good once more in the fact that there are only three such rooms instead of five. The south room yielded no remains of any importance except the drain running across its southern end.

In the central chamber, the so-called *sacellum*, we were unable to find anything resembling a floor-level. We dug to a depth of about 4 feet at its western end into loose stones and various kinds of sand, largely composed of masons' refuse; nothing was found except quantities of window-glass and fragments of iron. Marks of fire were observed throughout. Proceeding eastward we came upon the back of a wall one stone thick, with its face to the east; and on examination this proved to be the west wall of a cellar, 6 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 3 inches and about 4 feet deep, approached by three steps downwards from the *sacellum*, the stairhead lying immediately south of the door of the latter room. This was doubtless the *aerarium* or treasure-vault of the fort, a feature known at Chesters, Birrens, South Shields, etc.; it commonly lies under one of the side chambers, but is always reached from the *sacellum*, of which it is in fact a kind of annexe. It is supposed to be a late introduction; but there is no proof that this was the case at Ambleside, unless the fact that it is not square to the building be regarded as such. That it was not built quite at the end of the occupation is shown by the fact that the stone steps are a good deal worn; twice or three times as much as cellar steps of similar stone and in daily use which I have examined, in a house 70 or 80 years old (see also below, on the date of the occupation, p. 38).

At the foot of the stairs had been a door strengthened

FIG. 12.—UNDERGROUND CHAMBER IN SACELLUM, LOOKING S.W.

TO FACE P. 22.

FIG. 13.—UNDERGROUND CHAMBER IN SACELLUM, LOOKING EAST.

TO FACE P. 23.

with iron bands and sliding in a vertical groove (fig. 13), in the wall on the left. On the right, the angle of the wall was truncated by a rebate, which possibly in conjunction with a wooden post received the other edge of the door. Fragments of the iron bands were the only remains forthcoming of the door itself. The cellar was floored with large and irregular, but carefully-fitted Brathay flags; these lay upon puddled clay, and more clay had been put down over them, especially in the corners of the vault, no doubt to stop the incoming water.

We found no remains whatever, except the abovementioned iron fragments, on the floor of the cellar. On the steps, however, we found a large sheet of lead, about half an inch thick and weighing about a hundredweight and a half (fig. 11). It had been fused at the edges, and fused fragments were lying about the steps, the doorway of the *sacellum*, and the neighbouring parts of the cross-court. Its purpose cannot be definitely stated. That the *sacellum* was not roofed with lead is clear from the slate found in it; the discovery of the metal on the steps at first suggested that it was part of a treasure-chest; for which however lead would hardly be suitable, and moreover the broken state of the steps and the way in which the lead was bent round the edge of the step on which it lay showed that it had fallen from some little height. The only place where any sort of moulding could be seen looked as if it had been a shallow flat-bottomed basin about 3 feet in diameter; but the indications are very slight and may be misleading (fig. 11, right hand).

The flags of the cellar floor sloped downwards from the west to the centre, and a corresponding slope probably exists in the eastern half, though the flags here cannot be seen owing to the clay over them which we have not disturbed. This subsidence of the centre of the cellar is repeated in the north and south walls, both of which sag

downwards 6 or 8 inches in the middle. It is also found in the north wall of the *sacellum*, and in a less degree in the south.

The third or northernmost room in this range yielded a floor at a somewhat low level, viz., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the modern surface of the ground. This floor, all over the southern half of the chamber, was of clay, about 4 inches thick, of a strong red colour, perhaps due to the presence of pounded brick. In the S.E. corner a large deposit of burnt wheat was found, which rested upon a thin layer of charcoal. This was evidently the remains of an oak bin 6 by 4 feet, but nothing more was found to indicate why corn had ever been kept here. The construction, subsequent to the main building, of a small granary in the *principia* at Balmuildy may perhaps be regarded as a parallel. There was no sign of a kiln, and no millstones ; and of *mortaria* only a few fragments. The floor disappeared in the northern half of the room with an abruptness which almost proved the existence of a light wooden partition bisecting it. In the northern half no floor level at all could be traced with any certainty. This floor again showed the subsidence mentioned above. Its centre line was a foot below its east and west sides.

7—.Granary. (fig. 14).

The granary lies west of the *via principalis*, immediately within the north gate (*porta principalis sinistra*). It is the most solidly-constructed and well-preserved building hitherto discovered at Ambleside, but whereas the granaries of Roman forts are as a rule long narrow buildings, generally arranged in pairs with passages between them, the Ambleside granary is at first sight highly unusual in being square. It measures about 66 feet each way, and is buttressed all round. The buttresses on the front (east) of the building, however, have been more destroyed than the rest and cannot all be discovered.

FIG. 15.—GRANARY, LOOKING EAST.

TO FACE P. 25.

The best masonry is on the north side, and especially at the N.E. angle. The two buttresses at this corner (fig. 17) stand three courses high in good freestone ashlar with a bold chamfer. All the buttresses on the north side

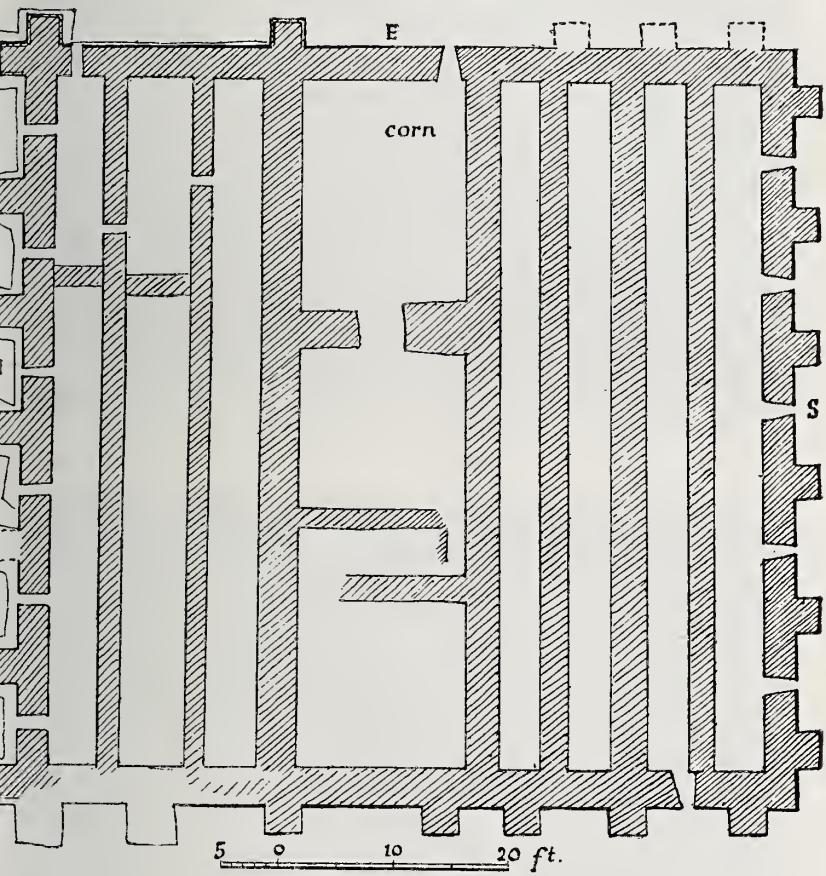


FIG. 14.—GRANARY.

have been constructed in this way, but at some period they have been much damaged and their outer faces for the most part completely removed and later rebuilt with rough local stone. We found no definite evidence as to the date

of this destruction, but it would suit the probable catastrophe at the end of Period I.

The walls of the granary are 3 feet thick. The foundations are made of large stones laid diagonally in clay; on these is a course of flags, carefully fitted and forming a foundation of the kind locally known as "tabling." In a granary this would serve the further purposes of keeping the upper walls dry and preventing rats from coming up inside them. Above the flags the walling proper begins; it is of Brathay stones, which are used just as the modern local mason uses them, and has evidently been built by men thoroughly experienced in the use of local building stones.

Between the buttresses are basement-windows to ventilate the space beneath the raised floor (Fig. 16). The jambs of those on the N. side are parallel, while those on the S. and E. are splayed inwards; this, together with the absence of freestone in the buttresses on the south side, suggests that the building as it stands is not all of one date. Possibly the whole of the southern part has been destroyed and rebuilt, whereas the north wall and parts of the northern buttresses escaped complete ruin. There is no evidence of remodelling in the plan of the granary as a whole.

The building is divided internally by seven walls running E. and W. Counting from north to south, Nos. 1 and 2 are 2 feet thick, of very rough masonry and evidently never intended to stand high; they are doubtless "dwarf walls" to support the floor. Each is pierced by a ventilation-hole near its eastern end, and the spaces between them and between No. 1 and the outer wall have been interrupted by party-walls subsequent to the rest of the building, whose purpose I do not know. No. 3 is 3 feet thick and constructed in the same way as the outer walls, as also is No. 4; and the space between these seems too large to have been spanned by the raised floor. It is

FIG. 16.—BUTTRESS AND VENTILATION WINDOW, S.W. CORNER OF GRANARY.

FIG. 17.—ASHLAR BUTTRESSES, N.E. CORNER OF GRANARY.

TO FACE P. 26.

however subdivided transversely near its eastern end by a similar thick wall with a doorway in the centre, and near its western by a pair of walls both apparently later than the main building and the inner later than the outer. Walls 5-7 are like 1 and 2.

It is evident that there were in effect two granaries side by side, with a large subdivided space, instead of a mere alley-way, between them. It remains to be seen what the object of this space was, and how the whole was roofed. In excavating the central space, we found in its eastern compartment very marked traces of burning and a good deal of charred wheat lying upon oak boards, which appeared to be the remains of a bin like that in the *principia*. This showed that corn had been kept there; indeed, it was the only place in the whole granary where we found any corn at all. In the central and western compartments, nothing except a confused mass of clay, containing charcoal and potsherds and many pieces of tile, was found. Professor Haverfield, who watched the whole of this piece of work, suggested that there had been here at one time kilns either for the purpose of drying corn or for baking, which had subsequently been pulled down. We were unable even to find a clear floor-level, except close to the corn-bin. This site was also remarkable for the discovery of a piece of first-century Samian ware found in the clay "filling" which overlay the undisturbed subsoil. It seemed to be associated in date not with the occupation of the granary but with an earlier period whose débris was used in the construction of that building (*v. inf.*, pp. 37, 38).

The most probable solution of the second question is that the intermediate walls 3 and 4 were carried up through the floor and served as side walls of the two granaries properly so called, the central space being unroofed. Several whole slates were found; they come from the neighbouring quarries of Woundale (Troutbeck) and were

shaped so as to lie on the roof with a corner pointing downwards (fig. 30, p. 58).

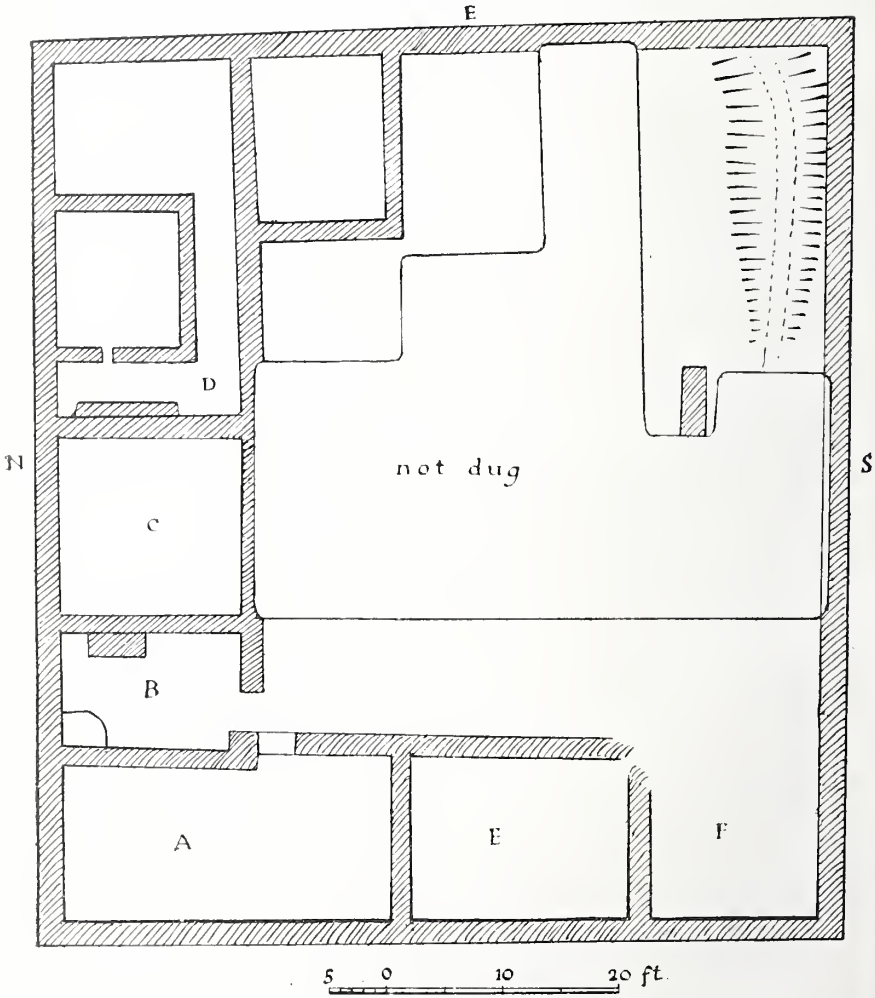


FIG. 18.—COMMANDANT'S HOUSE.

8.—COMMANDANT'S HOUSE.

This site (fig. 18, plan) seems to be a house of the courtyard type. Rooms A, B, C were dug by myself: the

FIG. 19.—ROOMS A, B, C OF COMMANDANT'S QUARTERS, LOOKING WEST.

TO FACE P. 28.

rest, so far as it has been cleared, by Messrs. Freeston and Dibben. In room A we found two floors about 4 inches apart, both of clay and each overlaid with a burnt stratum containing slate. The same conditions were found in B and C. In B we found a low stone seat to the east, and a clay hearth in the north-west corner; this hearth did not show the same stratification as the rest of the floor, and was probably in use throughout the occupation. The southern end of the party-wall between B and C had disappeared, and has been restored in the plan. There was hardly room for a doorway in the missing part.

In the centre of room C an unusually large deposit of charred slate was found extending over an area of about 5 by 8 feet and 3 or 4 inches thick. It lay on the lower floor; the upper floor ran over it. It represented roof-débris, but contained other remains, notably the six bronze nails and drawer-handle described on p. 60 below, which lay within an area of one square foot in the middle of the slate-deposit, crushed by it into the clay of the floor. The heat of the conflagration here had been sufficient to calcine right to the centre slates of ½ inch thick; and one of these, pitching edgewise while red-hot upon the floor, had sunk about three inches into it and remained standing, surrounded by débris. We found it in this position, completely flaked by the heat.

Room D is a long room containing a smaller chamber within it. It may perhaps be regarded as three separate rooms: (*a*) a narrow space, possibly containing a ladder to a loft above; (*b*) the aforesaid small chamber, with a passage to one side of it; (*c*) the main body of the room behind, facing eastwards on the *via principalis*. The narrow space (*a*, staircase?) had a stone seat running along the west wall. The isolated chamber (*b*) has a flagged floor and flags set up on edge round the walls. Its purpose was not determined; it may be a flagged hypocaust, but the slates round the wall suggest some sort of tank.

South of this another room was uncovered.

Starting again from room A, I opened a small section of what appeared to be the courtyard, and of room E. This was continued by Messrs. Freeston and Dibben. Room E resembled A, B and C in general characteristics; but in F the floor-levels proved puzzling. There seemed to be a floor a foot higher than in the other rooms, but it was not continuous and no definite explanation is forthcoming. They also dug in the S.E. corner of the building, nearest the south gate; here a curious elongated depression was found, deepest in the corner of the house and becoming shallower as it ran westward. At its greatest depth it amounted to a drop of about 11 inches in the floor level. It was hoped that a pit had been discovered, and the bottom of the depression was excavated for about 2½ feet downwards, but nothing in the nature of a pit was found. It is remarkable that no pits have appeared so far during the whole of the work; this is probably due to the impossibility of digging into the sand without coming to standing water.

The most reasonable explanation of this depression is to connect it with that under the *principia;* see the section below, on Traces of an Earlier Fort, p. 34.

9.—The North-Eastern Area.

The season's work for the summer of 1914 was not planned to include more than the central portion of the fort, comprising the three large buildings above described. It was thought advisable however to make a few preliminary observations as to the character and disposition of other buildings. The large spaces in front of and behind the central area, known as the *praetentura* and *retentura* respectively, which are left blank in fig. 1, were occupied by long narrow buildings used at least in great part as barracks, and constructed either of stone or of wood. They were grouped, as a rule, in four blocks, and within

these blocks they might lie either parallel or perpendicular to the longer axis of the fort. The former plan is adopted at Housesteads, the latter at Chesters and Gellygaer, to quote familiar examples.

It seemed possible then by means of a few trial trenches to ascertain (1) the size of these blocks of barracks; (2) the direction in which the barracks lay; (3) the material of which they were built; and (4) whether they showed good stratification or any characteristics which would make it worth while to explore them more fully.

For this purpose we chose the north-east block, and made a few trenches in it near the east gate. These fixed the edges of the *via praetoria* and of the road running behind the east rampart. The former proved to be about 12 feet wide, and the latter to extend to the considerable width of over 25 feet from the inner edge of the clay bank. No trace of stone walls at the edge of the barracks was here forthcoming.

We then cut a trench diagonally from the neighbourhood of the east gate across the block in question, emerging on the *via principalis* some 50 feet south of the north gate. This supplied us with material for answering the rest of our questions. Nearly two-thirds of the way across the block we crossed a gutter running north and south, which we explored in both directions for some distance. It was the eastern edge of a narrow roadway of gravel, not more than 4 feet wide. This showed that the subdivision of the blocks ran at right angles to the axis of the fort.

On either side of this road we dug through very deep deposits of charcoal. No stonework, except the gutter and a little flag-paving, was seen in the whole length of the trench; both these signs indicated that the barracks were of wood, with no stone walls. This charcoal was quite clearly and sharply stratified into to layers. We did not attempt to explore these; the fortuitous finds of a single trial-trench are of no value as material for deduc-

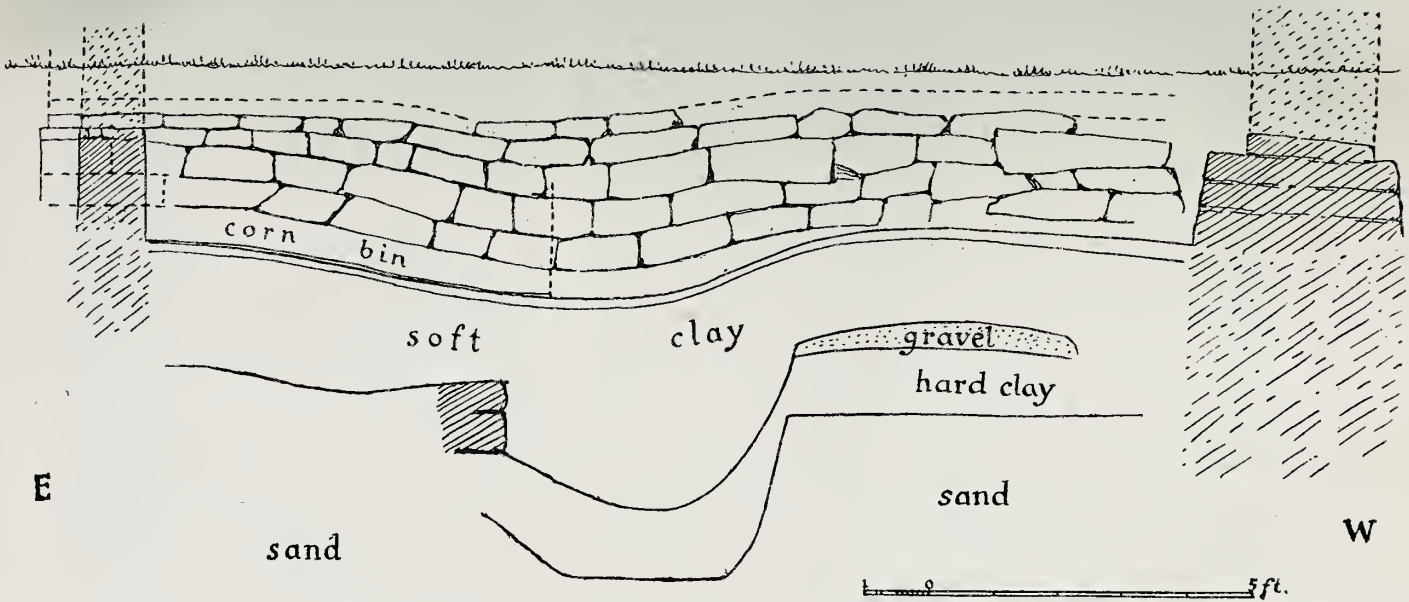
tions, nor was it possible in so small an opening to be sure whether more than two levels could be distinguished. The existence of at least two is however quite plain, and the depth of the charcoal deposit would make a more extended examination of these buildings easy. Moreover, so far as it is possible to judge, they are rich in pottery and other remains.

It is therefore much to be hoped that the careful excavation of a considerable area in either the *praetentura* or *retentura* may be undertaken ; and it may be considered certain that such an excavation would afford far more positive knowledge than we yet possess about the occupation and history of the fort.

10.—Traces of an Earlier Fort.

We have already described parts of the line of subsidence running north and south through the western end of the *principia*. It can also be traced at the extreme S.W. corner of that building on the one hand, and at the S.W. corner of the granary on the other. In the latter place the westernmost ventilation-shaft of the south wall (fig. 16) is on the centre of the subsidence, and its preservation from the plough to the extent of six courses is due to this fact. The same depression is perhaps visible north of this point again in one of the central walls of the granary.

This line of weakness in the foundations of the Roman buildings is of the kind commonly found where earlier ditches or large drains, imperfectly filled up, have been built over ; and in order to discover whether the weakness was due to this or to a natural depression in the ground we dug below the floor in the north-west chamber of the *principia*, where the subsidence was most marked. Rather over a foot below the floor we came upon the top of a wall (see section, fig. 20), shown in fig. 7 by cross-shading, still standing two courses high, west of which



D

FIG. 20.—SECTION OF EARLY WALL AND DITCH UNDER PRINCIPIA.

was a ditch four feet wide, its further lip being marked by a bed of gravel. The westward extension of this gravel was traced as far as the foundation-trench of the main west wall of the *principia*, which intersected it. Below it were 12 to 16 inches of hard clay, and below that the undisturbed green sand. The ditch had been cut 3 feet down into this sand, and its bottom and sides lined with the same hard clay, clearly distinguishable from the soft clay with which the whole had been levelled up previous to the construction of the *principia*.

The ditch of which we have a section can therefore be traced for about 90 or 100 feet, running approximately north and south. We found no objects in it which might help us to date it ; but there seems no reason to suppose it pre-Roman. It is probably the remains of a fort earlier than the one which we have been exploring. It may in fact be the boundary of such a fort ; in which case the lip of the ditch must have been much higher than it is now, if it was wide enough to be of any use at all. If so, the ground-level of the early fort was razed before the latter was built and it is improbable that any well-preserved building will come to light.

If this ditch is to be interpreted, as here suggested, as the boundary of an earlier Roman fort, the early fort must have been a small one ; unless indeed it extended east of the later east gate. Its north rampart cannot at present be located ; but the depression running E. and W. in the S.E. corner of the commandant's house, and the similar depression near the S. gate (p. 14), though apparently not in line with each other, may in the future reveal the site of its southern boundary.

II.—On the Date of the Occupation.

We must consider so far as we can in the present state of our knowledge of the site, and in the light of the finds described below, first the length of time covered by the

occupation as a whole, and secondly the ascription of different buildings to the different periods.

(1) In 1913 we found no remains proving occupation before the time of Hadrian, and none later than the coin of Constantine II. found outside the fort, with the exception of a bowl (No. 12 in the 1913 Report) resembling those at Huntcliff. This solitary fragment, together with a floor higher than that which we conjectured to end about 330 (*Ibid.*, p. 445, Floor IV.), led us to suppose that there had been an occupation lasting beyond that date into or beyond the middle of the fourth century. This view is now proved satisfactorily. The very large quantity of vesicular ware found in 1914 does not in itself prove a date subsequent to 330, since it is found in quantities almost as large in the smaller sites on Hadrian's Wall, abandoned about that date; and it has not hitherto been found possible to distinguish earlier from later types of this ware. The proof is supplied (*a*) by *mortaria* of group D (below, p. 48) and the wall-sided variety, which (with the exception of an early specimen of D in the late stratum of Poltross Burn) may be taken as later than the above date; (*b*) by a bowl (No. 14) of exactly the Huntcliff type, a type of which there is no sign before 330, though the exact date of its commencement has not yet been fixed; (*c*) by a silver coin (fig. 28) of Valens, first Emperor of the East (364-378), whose reign falls in the earlier years of the Huntcliff period (about 370-390 or 400). The lower date of Ambleside must therefore be now placed not earlier than 370.

The date of the first occupation has moreover been pushed back. In 1913 we found no conclusively pre-Hadrianic pottery; at most, no pottery earlier than the very slightly pre-Hadrianic series represented at Haltwhistle Burn fort, except one small and doubtful sherd of decorated Samian (Report, p. 459, No. 8). In 1914 two or three examples (20, 56, 73) seem to require a first-

century date, though of these none would be very conclusive by itself. The decisive evidence comes from the figured Samian bowl of early Dr. 37 type (fig. 24, No. 1, p. 51), which it appears impossible to date in any other period except the years round about 80 A.D. To this we must add the plain Samian dish, fig. 25, No. 3, and perhaps the bowl, fig. 25, No. 1 (see below, p. 54); but even if the three coarse sherds mentioned above be also accepted as first-century fabric, the total evidence for a first-century occupation is still small. Some of the *mortaria* which we have assigned to the Hadrianic period might be added to the list, without making an appreciable difference. The early pottery, then, of which there is now too much to be ignored, gives definite evidence of an occupation in the Agricolan period, that is about or not long after 80 A.D. At the beginning of the period of activity known as Hadrianic, though it may here and elsewhere have begun before Hadrian's accession, the occupation was resumed and, to judge by the continuity of the pottery-series, lasted without any considerable intermission till 370 or later.

(2) If it is regarded as certain that Ambleside was occupied during the campaigns of Agricola, we must decide what existing structures are attributable to such an occupation. The early Samian, figured and plain, was found in the central space of the granary, in a mass of clay which seemed to have been used as "filling-in" for the foundations of that building. This clay also contained the coarse-pottery fragments 24, 25, 57, and 60, which belong to the second century rather than the first.

Of the other probably first-century vessels, 56, the most certain, was found at the north edge of the *via praetoria*, not far from the east gate; a site which produced several second-century sherds. No. 73 was found outside the east rampart, and No. 20 in the clay bank inside the north wall.

With the possible exception of No. 56, these finds were therefore not associated with the definite occupation of the fort as we have it, but might quite well be relics of an earlier fort demolished in the construction of the later one. This early fort has now, we believe, been found in one place ; and so we are able to say with fair certainty that the low-level construction under the *principia* represents an Agricolan fort, whose materials were used in the building of the Hadrianic fort.

A difficulty in the way of this theory springs from the paucity of Hadrianic remains in the central buildings, below which the supposed Agricolan stratum occurs. In the *principia* no second-century pots were found at all, though the coin of Faustina II. in the courtyard gutter cannot have been very long in circulation before it was dropped ; in the commandant's house the great majority of the relics are third and fourth century, the coin of Julia Domna being one of the earliest. In the granary, again, second-century vessels were found in the "filling-in," associated with the first-century Samian.

We must therefore ask whether the existing *principia*, etc., may not be altogether later, possibly of the early third century, and the stratum underneath them Hadrianic, corresponding to the lowest strata in the corner towers.

Against this view we may quote the similarity (see fig. 9) between the *principia* of Ambleside, Melandra (a first-century fort) and Hardknot (certainly occupied in the first century.) Such a plan may have been an early type, but there is no evidence to fix its duration. There are, however, other points, viz. : the coin of Faustina mentioned above in the *principia*, and a quite early *mortarium* (19) in the commandant's house. As the argument for the post-Hadrianic date of these buildings rests on nothing but the absence of second-century remains, these are perhaps enough to disprove

it. And it must be remembered that the exploration of the commandant's house is incomplete.

The finding of second-century ware in the filling-in of the granary is at first sight more serious. The central space where the find occurred, however, was in a disturbed condition (p. 27) and bricks and tiles lying about suggested the demolition of previous kilns. If these signs were rightly interpreted, it is perfectly natural that pottery belonging to the occupation of the building should be mixed with the earlier stuff below the proper floor-level.

It appears then that both the corner towers (involving presumably the rampart and gates) and the central buildings are to be considered as belonging to the time of Hadrian. Two points of detail remain, namely the gravel bank outside the S. rampart and the vault under the *sacellum*.

In the former site a good deal of pottery was found. Of the coarse ware which we have below considered in detail, Nos. 23, 31, 32 and 66 came from here. 23 belongs to the second century, the rest to the third. The bank therefore was already constructed in the latter part of the second century, though as suggested above it may have been added to from time to time. The absence of early pottery goes towards disproving the suggestion of a visitor, that it was connected with an early fort.

The vault in the *principia* contained no datable relics. It stands however in an interesting relation to the early ditch explored to the north of it. The axis of this ditch passes through the centre of the vault, which consists simply of a section of the ditch walled off, floored level with flags and clay, and left open while the rest was filled up with clay. If this is how it was actually made, it follows that the early ditch was still more or less open when the vault was built, and therefore that the latter was part of the original plan of the second fort ; and in fact influenced

the design so far as to cause the *sacellum* to be planted precisely over the old ditch, to save the trouble of digging and puddling with clay a new hole in the very wet and sandy soil. That the old ditch was well puddled with hard clay is remarked above (p. 34).

On the other hand, such vaults are sometimes (as at Brough and Newstead) obviously later additions to the main structure, and it is frequently said that as a matter of fact they are always of late date. If the generalisation must be maintained at all costs, it follows that the exact coincidence of the Ambleside vault with the old ditch is merely fortuitous.

12.—Preservation of the Remains.

The question of the immediate treatment of these buildings was discussed at a meeting of the exploration committee on August 7th, the question of ultimate treatment being shelved on account of the war. The scheme then accepted by the committee has now been carried out as follows. The rampart lies for the most part so low, and so little of it stands more than a few stones high, that we decided not to keep it open. The trenches in which it was examined have accordingly been filled in, with the exception of a few yards to the west of the south gate, where a specimen of it has been left exposed, the trench being properly protected against falling-in. All the gates and what is left of the towers, on the other hand, remain uncovered; the stonework where necessary for its preservation has been covered with turf, but no further restoration has been done. All cuts in the ditch have been filled.

Within the ramparts all trenches have been filled except the large central opening which includes the granary, *principia* and commandant's house. In the granary, soil has been put back so as to cover in all foundations, leaving on average a foot of wall above the surface. This

has been levelled up with stones and soil and turfed over. The range of buttresses on the north has been rebuilt with Roman stones on the pattern of the complete ones at the north-east; this rebuilding can be readily distinguished from Roman work *in situ* by the roughness of the stones and the absence of chamfer. The same system has been followed in the *principia*. Here the line of all walls has been marked, even where no masonry was found in excavation, by stones carrying a line of turf; the floors have been left as we found them. The vault in the central chamber has been so treated as to preserve it from collapse and damage by rain and frost. This has been done by putting mortar into the highest course remaining, and continuing the masonry upwards with new walling to a uniform height. The re-entrant angle north of the steps showed a tendency, when found, to fall into the vault; it was therefore taken down and put back stone by stone in its proper place. The whole was then laid with turf, which probably represents the approximate floor-level of the *sacellum*.

The steps leading down into the vault have been covered with new flag treads to protect the Roman treads from wear; and as the construction of the Roman work is practically indistinguishable from that done by our mason, a line of red paint has been led round the walls of the vault to mark the highest Roman stone *in situ* at any given point. The floor has been left untouched.

In the commandant's house the walls have been covered with turf, and nothing else has been done.

It will be observed that a good deal of rebuilding has been done, especially in the granary; and that in the *principia* portions of wall have been indicated by turf where no walling was actually found. The object of this was to supply visitors with some conception of the plan and construction of the buildings; those who wish to know in what state they were found will, it is hoped, find all the necessary materials in this report.

13.—The Pottery.

The following works are referred to by abbreviations:—Mr. Simpson's Poltross Burn report (these *Transactions*, N.S., xi.) as P.B.; the same author's report on Excavations on the line of the Roman Wall (*Ibid.*, xiii.) as R.W.; the report on the Papcastle excavations (*Ibid.*, xiii.) as P.; the Ambleside report for 1913 (*Ibid.*, xiv.) as A. 1913; the Corbridge report for 1911 (*Arch. Ael.*, ser. III., vol. viii.) as C. 1911; the Wroxeter reports for 1912 and 1913 (published as independent volumes by the Society of Antiquaries) as Wr. 1912 and Wr. 1913 respectively.

14.—Coarse Wares: Figs. 21-23.

Bowls and Dishes: Fig. 21.

1, 2. Variants of A. 1913, 7, *q.v.*

3. Like A. 1913, 4: diagonal strokes outside, 6″ diam.

4. Variant of the same type.

5. Like A. 1913, 5. Zigzag ornament.

These dark grey or black specimens are typical of a very large quantity of similar ware found in 1914 which closely resembles A. 1913, 3-5 and 7. Such ware was in the fourth century largely superseded by "vesicular"* but till then shows little variation.

6. Grey, 5½″ diam. Granary. Slightly resembles A. 1913, 2 and 6. The heavy rim suggests a rather early date; *cf.* an example at Haltwhistle Burn fort (slightly pre-Hadrianic) plate v. No. 8 (*Arch. Ael.*, ser. III., vol. v). Perhaps first half of the second century.

7. Buff, 4″ diam. Granary. Somewhat like the preceding.

8. Grey, 5″ diam. Granary. A. 1913, 9: C. 1911, 71: P.B., v., 19: probably early fourth century.

9. Reddish sandy clay, black surface. *Via praetoria* near E. gate, associated with early types (No. 56 and others), *cf.* A. 1913, 1; it is probably a fragment of a bowl like P.B., iii., 1-3, representing the Hadrianic development of the type known in the Flavian period as C. 1911, 4, 5, 7, 8.

10. Grey, 8″ diam. Granary.

11. Sandy red, 5″ diam. *Via principalis* near N. gate. These two represent a type for whose dating I have no evidence.

12. Grey, 8″ diam. Commandant's house.

13. Hardish buff, brown paint, 7″. Granary. Another of the

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* This word seems to have become current as the name of the common black fourth-century fabric containing fragments of white stone, though as a description it is unsatisfactory.

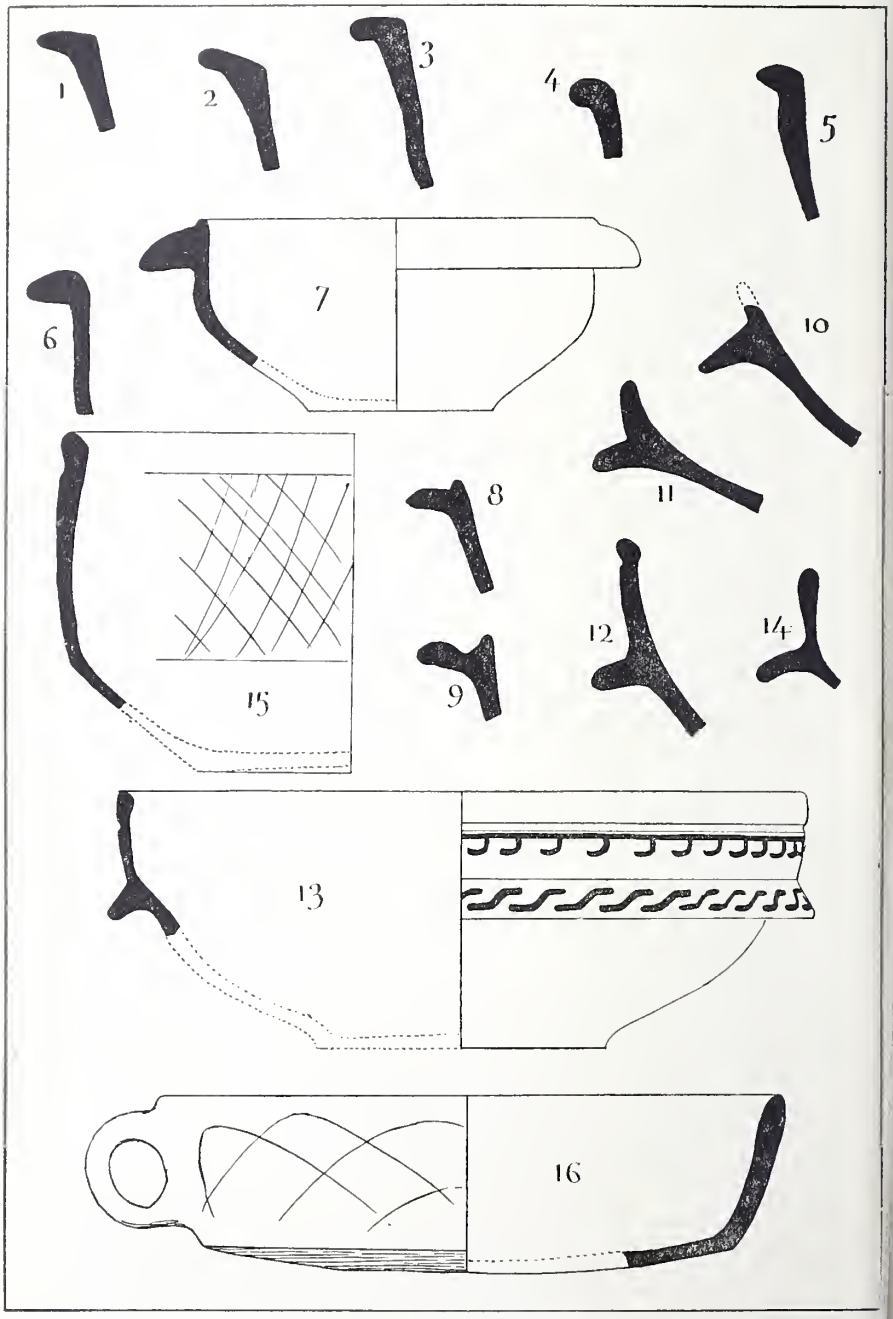

FIG. 21.—BOWLS AND DISHES (½).

same type in the *sacellum*, of rough and badly-fired clay, red, buff and black. These resemble P.B., iv., 33, which, however, had no groove outside the lip; it is of hard whitish clay with zigzag decoration in brown paint, and belongs to period II. Nos. 12, 13 may therefore be dated in the third century.

14. Very soft red clay, 7″ diam. Granary. J.R.S., vol. ii., fig. 40, No. 7, shows an exactly similar section from Huntcliff. This therefore dates probably in the last third of the fourth century.

15. Black, 6″ diam. N. ditch, near gate. The restoration gives a very curious vessel, a carinated bowl like P.B., iii., 4-6, without the characteristic flat rim; and having instead a rounded edge such as is common on beakers or flat dishes, between which two shapes it is intermediate. The ratio of height to diameter is too high for it to admit a reconstruction as an ordinary dish. It must be taken as a variant of A. 1913, 3.

16. Black, 6½″ diam. Commandant's house, room C. Common type of flat dish with handle.

Mortaria: Fig. 22. The letters B-F. refer to Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox's list of typical *mortaria*-forms published in his Wroxeter report for 1912.

17. Soft whitish clay; 8″ diam. North-east area.

18. Buff clay, buff slip, quartz grit; 9″ diam. Outside the east rampart. These two types resemble B-F., 22, which at Wroxeter occurs in deposits dated by Mr. Bushe-Fox to 80-120 A.D. The same type occurs R.W., 98 (High House Milecastle, period I.), which proves its continuation at least into the time of Hadrian, if not later. In general, the occurrence of a given type in a dated stratum at Wroxeter does not seem to supply a *terminus ante quem* for its appearance elsewhere.

19. Red clay, quartz grit; 8″ diam. Outside commandant's house. Somewhat like B-F., 38, which occurs in the period 80-110 A.D. It can hardly be considered definitely pre-Hadrianic.

20. Red clay, buff slip, mixed grit; 7½″ diam. Stamp NSD.B. Inside N. rampart, E. of gate. Resembles B-F., 58, which is found in the latter part of the first century and the first half of the second; in the earlier examples the bead is lower than or level with, in the later higher than, the roll. This therefore may belong to the last quarter of the first century.

21. Soft sandy red clay, buff slip, quartz grit; 6″ diam. Stamp apparently TENGI OF. Granary. B-F., 66=P.B., plate iv., 4; Hadrianic period.

22. Sandy reddish clay, grey core. Oven near west gate.

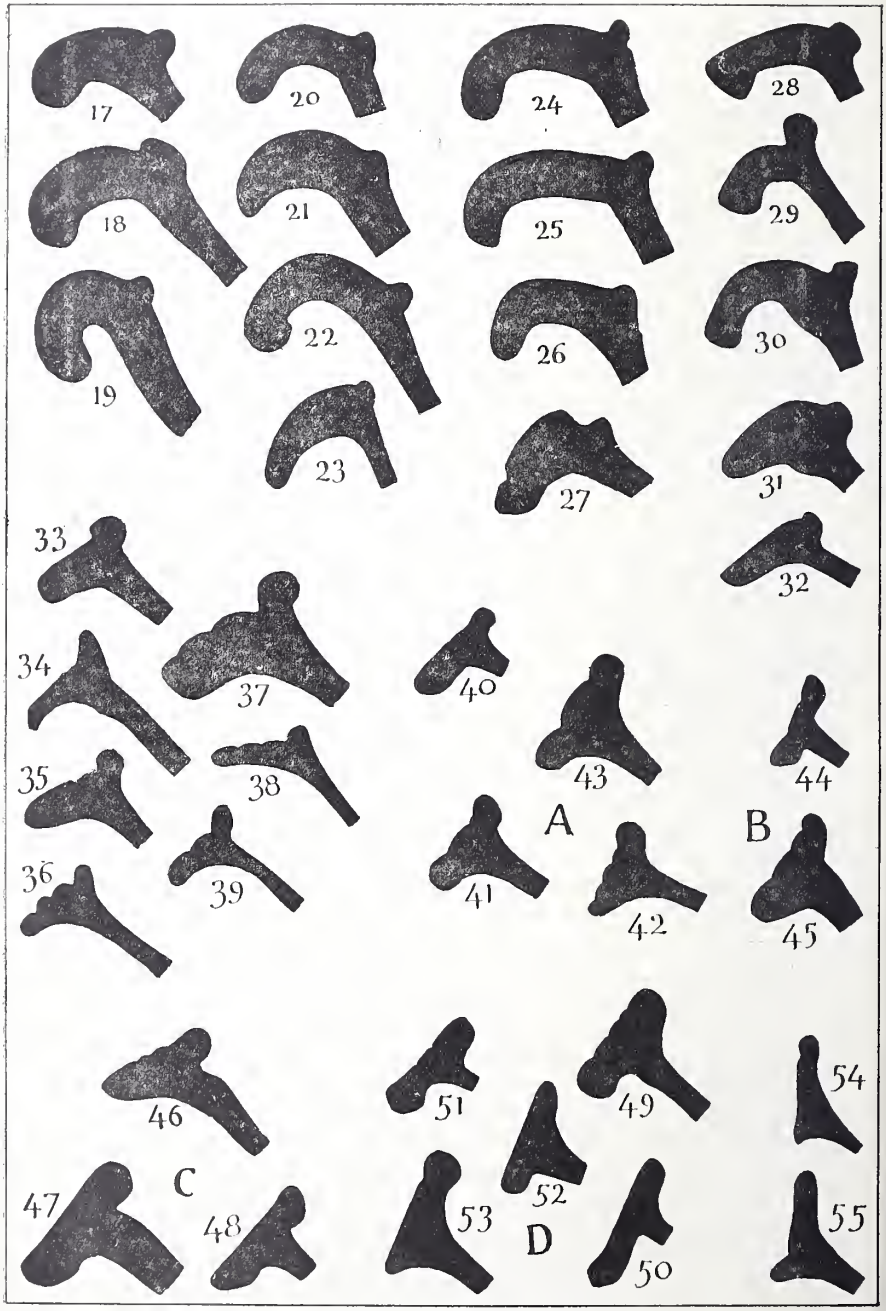

FIG. 22.—MORTARIA (½).

B-F., 46, a type found at Caerwent and Gellygaer and belonging to the earlier part of the second century. This suggests that the oven was used before the date assigned to the beginning of the ash-heap in the gateway (p. 15).

23. Sandy red clay, grey core, grey grit,; 8½″ diam. Outside S.W. corner, in the gravel bed (p. 8). R.W., 4 (Birdoswald turret, period I.). Second century.

24. Soft buff clay, small quartz grit; 10½″ diam. Low level S.E. of N. gate. Similar rims of smaller vessels were found in the centre of the granary associated with first-century Samian in the filling-in clay, and in the north-east area. R.W., 3 (Birdoswald turret, period I.). A type belonging apparently to the late first and early second century.

25. Hard buff; red and black grit (some in rim), 7½″ diam. Granary, low level, with first-century Samian. R.W., 1-3, 42 (period I. B). This last example proves the continuation of this type into the later second century. It is much like No. 24 above, and is earlier than R.W., 42.

26. Red clay, buff slip, red and grey grit; 7″ diam. Stamp, FAVSTINI MANV. South gateway. It belongs to the same series of late first and second-century types as Nos. 24, 25 above. For a fairly close parallel see P., *c*; also compare R.W., 2, 3 (Birdoswald turret, period I.).

27. Soft red clay; 8″ diam. Clay bank north of E. gate. R.W., 97, 100 (High House milecastle, period I.); B-F., 74 (apparently not in a dated deposit; but Nos. 70, 78 which closely resemble it are dated 80-120 A.D.). According to Mr. Bushe-Fox the type was introduced about the end of the first century and lasted well into the second. It seems to correspond with the so-called Rhaetian type of the second century.

28. Buff clay, hard. Black grit (some in rim). P., *g*: R.W., 2 (Birdoswald turret, period I.) is somewhat like it but looks decidedly earlier. This seems to be late second century. The presence of grit in the rim is sometimes said to be proof of an early date; but such examples as this and Nos. 30, 44 show that the generalization is not a safe one, when used in isolation from other marks.

29. Hard buff clay, grey grit, 9″ diam. *Via praetoria* near E. gate. Rather like R.W., 113-114 (High House milecastle, period II.) only this has a higher bead and is therefore, if anything, later. *Cf.* also P.B., plate iv., 8, 10; which bear out the third-century date. B-F., 106, a type ascribed to the late second and third centuries, superseding the second-century type represented by No. 18 above.

30. Hard buff clay, grey core; mixed grit (some in rim), 8″ diam. Stamp, COTASO,* retrograde. Inside N. gate. Has the same roll as No. 29, the note on which also applies to this type, though the lower bead here may indicate a slightly earlier date. The quarter-round moulding underneath the roll occurs in B-F., 86 (late second-century), 110 (=P.B., plate iv., 8), and P.B., plate iv., 10, the last two belonging to period II. This feature may therefore be dated approximately to the end of the second and the third centuries.

31. Hard whitish clay, 9″ diam. Gravel bank outside S. rampart. Stamp, . . . AVRI. For the moulding underneath the roll, see last note. Otherwise the type somewhat resembles No. 32 below, and it no doubt belongs to the third century.

32. Whitish clay, grey grit; 7″ diam. Gravel bank outside S. rampart. B-F., 118: "probably not earlier than the middle of the third century, but there is not yet enough evidence to date them with certainty." *Cf.* P., *h.*

Typologically, this pattern may be regarded as the link between the "roll-rim" types which we have been examining hitherto and the "flanged" type; which again is intermediate between the "roll-rim" and the "hammer-head." The "hammer-head" again develops into the "wall-sided" variety. This development does certainly correspond roughly with the chronological order, though with much overlapping, the extent of which can only be discovered by separate investigation of each type.

33-39. These types all belong to the variety B-F., 166-174, which is described as approximating to the hammer-head type. It seems convenient, however, to distinguish them from that type and attach them to the flanged type, though there is no clearly marked division on either side.

They are dated to the late third or early fourth century by P.B., plate v., 1 (period III.; =B-F., 174), which especially resembles No. 37 below; but there is no evidence as yet for more detailed dating. The datings I have attempted below (Nos. 40-53) will if correct place P.B., v., 1 early in its period, *i.e.*, soon after 270. If it is later, my whole series of dates must be slightly "telescoped."

33. Pinkish white clay, grey core, black grit; 7″ diam. Room C in commandant's house. B-F., 166; not unlike No. 32 above, and perhaps belongs to the earlier part of Mr. Simpson's "period III."

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* The reading seems to me clear, though no such Celtic name is known.

34. Hardish buff clay, black grit; 7″ diam. Granary. Not in B-F.; should perhaps come before B-F., 166.

35. Whitish and grey clay, black grit; 6½″ diam. Central space of granary.

36. Whitish, black grit, 6″ diam. North-east area.

37. Whitish clay, grey core; 9″ diam. North-east area.

38. Soft whitish clay, black grit; 8″ diam. East rampart.

39. Buff, brown slip, black grit. North-east area.

Nos. 40-53 are of the hammer-head type. They are confined to the later periods; in deposits before 180 A.D. they are entirely absent and are rare, though not quite unknown (*cf.* R.W. 115) in the subsequent period ending about 270. They are commonest in the late third and fourth centuries. I have attempted to distinguish various types and to place them early or late within this period; but the limits I have assigned to the duration of any given type are, owing to the nature of the evidence, chiefly conjectural.

40. Whitish clay, 8″ diam. Granary. Akin to the last group, Nos. 33-39, and therefore dates early in the hammer-head series, if, as seems probable, the hammer-head developed out of the preceding variety.

41. Whitish clay, black grit. North-east area. R.W., 115 (High House milecastle, period II.); P., *k*.

42. Soft whitish clay, black grit; 7″ diam. North-east area. Looks earlier than B-F., 186, which is "a Wroxeter example dated to about the end of the third or the fourth century."

43. Soft sandy reddish clay, red grit; 8″ diam. Outside E. rampart.

These three form a group distinguished by a fairly well-marked moulding, of more or less circular section, at the head of the rim; I therefore place them between the type represented by P.B., v., 1 (*i.e.*, No. 37 above) and the true hammer-head type. Chronologically, no doubt, they overlap both types. They should therefore come early in the hammer-head series, though not so early as No. 40, which may be called either an early specimen of this group or a late one of the preceding: and they may be conjecturally dated 260-300 A.D. R.W., 115 shows them to begin in period II.; No. 40 may belong to the third quarter of the third century. Nos. 41-43 I shall call, for convenience of future reference, group A.

44. Soft whitish clay, grey and red grit (much grit in rim); 7″ diam. Granary.

45. Whitish clay, black grit. Commandant's house. Rather like P.B., v., 4 (period III.).

These two form another group which I should place slightly later than the preceding one, to which it is very similar, but in use before 330, the end of period III. at P.B. Perhaps last quarter of third and first quarter of fourth centuries. (Group B).

46. Hard buff clay, black grit, 8½″ diam. Commandant's house. Very like P.B., v., 3 (period III.).

47. Reddish clay, grey core, buff slip, grey grit; 8½″ diam. Inside N. gate. A similar rim in the *sacellum*.

48. Hardish buff clay, light buff slip, black grit; 8″ diam. Inside N. gate.

This group is distinguished by the angle of the rim, which is flatter than usual, and especially by the sharp groove inside separating the upper part of the rim from the body of the vessel. It looks distinctly earlier than the true hammer-head type, and P.B., v., 3, places its commencement at least before 330. Whether it is later than or parallel to the preceding groups I am unable to suggest; but it is safe to say that it was in use in the first half of the fourth century. (Group C).

49. Whitish clay, black grit; 9″ diam. *Via principalis* near N. gate.

50. Whitish clay, 7″ diam. Inside W. rampart. B-F., 190 (Corbridge, " certainly in use in the third and fourth centuries ").

51. Whitish clay, 8″ diam. Like the preceding, but with grooves on rim. P., *m*, which however is without grooves.

52. Soft reddish clay. North-east area. Rivet-hole with lead rivet *in situ*. P., *l*.

53. Hard buff clay, black grit; 7″ diam. B-F., 214 (Wroxeter, painted). P., *j*.

These I describe as true hammer-head types, and call group D. The last is passing over into the wall-sided variety. No. 49 looks the earliest and is paralleled by P.B., v., 2; which therefore places the beginning of the group before 330. As a whole, the group perhaps belongs to the middle of the fourth century.

Nos. 54, 55 are of the " wall-sided " type.

54. Whitish clay, 7″ diam. Granary. B-F., 226 (Corbridge, in a late second-century deposit, where, however, it is believed to be out of its proper place; see Wr. 1912, p. 80); Huntcliff report (J.R.S., ii., 227), Nos. 1-5 show a similar type of rim dated 370-395. There seems to be no doubt, in spite of the position of the Corbridge specimen, that the pattern belongs chiefly to the later fourth century.

55. Soft red clay, buff slip, grey core. Quartz and haematite grit; 6″ diam. North-east area. No parallel in B-F.; and the

fabric is unusual for this kind of *mortarium*. In type however it belongs to the wall-sided variety.

[NOTE.—If the above datings of *mortaria* can be at all relied upon, it will be observed that they bring the occupation of Papcastle down into the second half of the fourth century. Whether it began in the first century cannot be definitely stated.]

Cooking pots, jars, beakers : Fig. 23.—These were treated at some length in the report for 1913, but a few new shapes may be noted this year.

56. Beaker in hard buff rather sandy clay, 4½″ diam. *Via praetoria* near E. gate. *Cf.* C. 1911, 15, 17 ; Wr. 1912, 10, a bowl belonging to the period 80-120 A.D., with this type of rim. *Cf.* also Wr. 1912, 26, 27, 80-110 A.D., and a good deal like this specimen ; these " appear to last in small quantities into the reign of Hadrian " (*Ibid.*, p. 73).

A type of rim closely resembling this is found both on bowls and other vessels in the Flavian period and lasts into that of Hadrian. During this time however it undergoes a good deal of modification. If the Flavian bowl in C. 1911, No. 4-7, be compared with the Hadrianic in P.B. iii., 1-6, the difference is at once evident. The lighter, cleaner and sharper lines of the first-century work contrast strongly with the heavy second-century modelling. If this beaker is examined in the light of this contrast, it will be seen to belong by its style to the earlier group ; and consequently it seems safest to place it in the Flavian period.

57. Sandy grey beaker, 5″ diam. Granary, low level. *Cf.* R.W., 38 (High House turret, I.A), 57 (Appletree turret, I.A). First half of second century.

58. Grey beaker, 3½″ diam. North gate. Rather like R.W., 53, 54 (Appletree turret, I.A) ; also C. 1911, 17, but not so early. Wr. 1912, 26 (80-110 A.D.). First half of second century

59. Buff jar ; inside W. rampart. R.W., 55 (Appletree turret, I.A), 109-112 (High House milecastle, I.). First half of second century.

60. Sandy grey, 4½″ diam. Granary, central space. R.W., 15 (Birdoswald turret, I). Second century.

61. Sandy grey, 4½″ diam. Wavy line below lip. Second century, probably not later than middle.

62. Small sandy grey beaker, ⅛″ thick, 2½″ diam. N. rampart, inside, lower stratum. R.W., 9 (Birdoswald turret, I). Second century.

63. Buff, 4″ diam. Granary. R.W., 109 (High House milecastle, I). Second century.

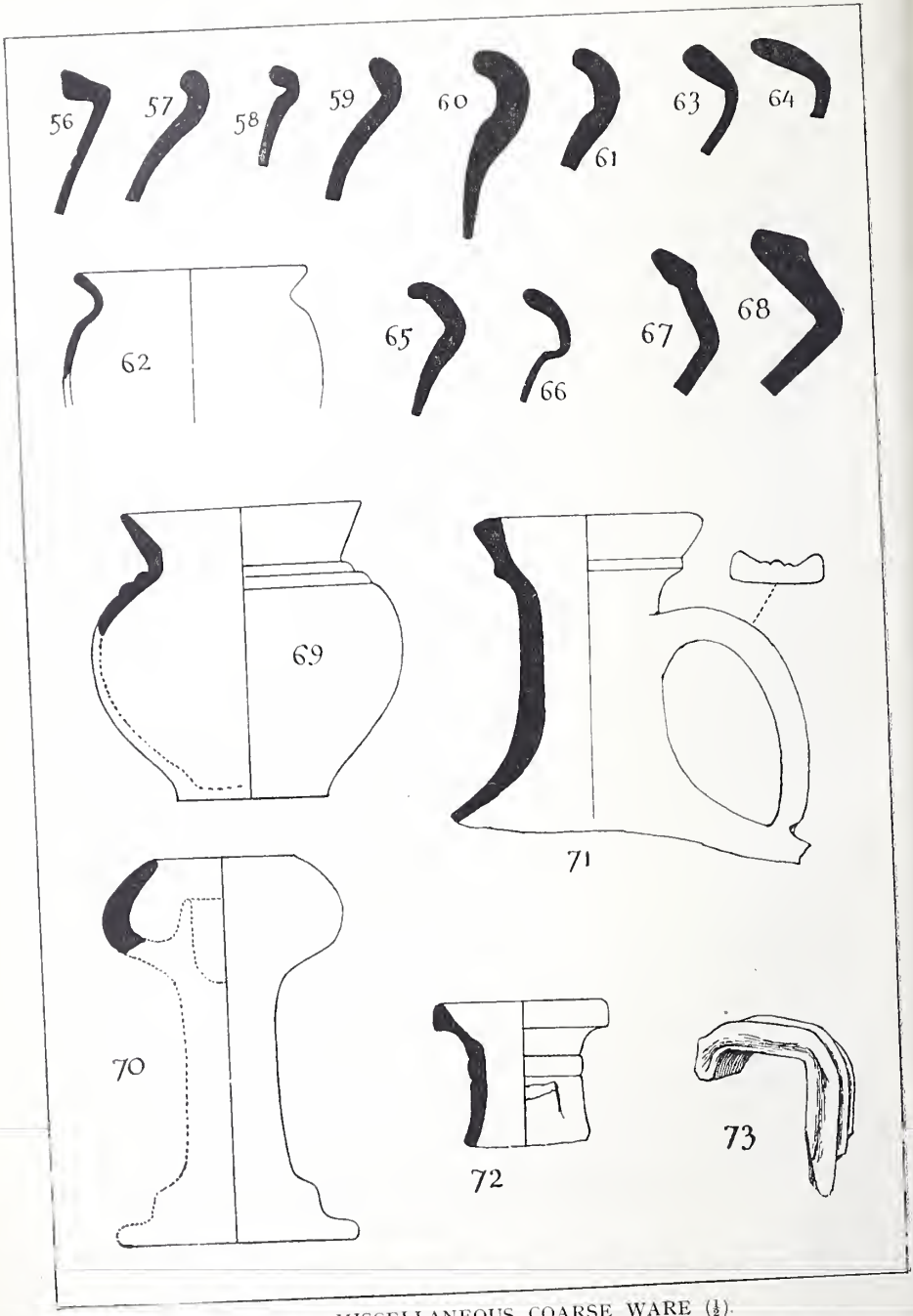

FIG. 23.—MISCELLANEOUS COARSE WARE (½).

64. Black, 7″ diam. N.-E. area. As No. 63 or rather later.

65. Polished black, 5½″ diam. North-east area. R.W., 83 (Appletree turret, II). Probably third century.

66. Grey, 4″ diam. Gravel bank outside S. rampart. P.B. iv., 26 (period II); R.W., 119 (High House milecastle, II.). Probably third century.

67. Sandy grey 6″ diam. *Via principalis* near N. gate.

68. Coarse sandy clay, 7½″ diam. Commandant's house. P.B., v., 17 (vesicular, period III.); R.W., 116 (High house milecastle, II.). These two forms evidently begin in the coarse wares of the third century and survive into the fourth, when they appear in vesicular ware, in which also we found them at Ambleside.

69. Soft buff, 4″ diam. Granary. P.B., iii., 28 (3½″ diam., period I., in débris). Second century.

70. *Candlestick;* whitish clay. Granary. Details of restoration conjectural; for types, see Wr. 1912, p. 75, Nos. 41-43: C. 1911, No. 74.

71. *Jug;* red-buff, soft clay. Inside W. rampart. Apparently a second-century type.

72. *Jug;* soft brown clay. Exactly like Wr. 1912, 4; which is described as belonging to the last half of the first or more probably the first half of the second century.

73. *Jug-handle;* hard red, grey core, buff slip. It resembles first-century types both in shape and fabric; the clay is almost precisely like that of the Flavian vessel figured C. 1911, 1. It might easily be first-century. Found outside E. rampart.

15.—Figured Samian: Fig. 24.

Twelve pieces illustrated, all fragments of shape 37.

1. Granary, low level (see p. 27). "Early 37," with double frieze of decoration and no plain band between the decoration and the foot-ring. Above, frieze containing festoons, one containing a small bird, not unlike the Montans type, Déchelette 1012. A somewhat similar bird occurs on an early 37 from Newstead (see J. P. Bushe-Fox in *Archæologia*, vol. 64, plate xxiv., 49, and p. 306). Below, alternate medallions and cruciform pattern. The medallions are framed in a triple ring: the only complete one contains a kneeling archer like D., 168, which occurs on shape 29 and is ascribed to the Montans factory: also somewhat like D., 170, from La Graufesenque. The cruciform ornament is much like an example from Newstead on an early 37 bearing the La Graufesenque eagle, D., 982, which is known at Pompeii, destroyed 79 A.D. (*Archæol.*, vol. 64, plate xxiv., 50): *cf.* an early 37 from Carlisle (*Ibid.*, plate xxii., 10).

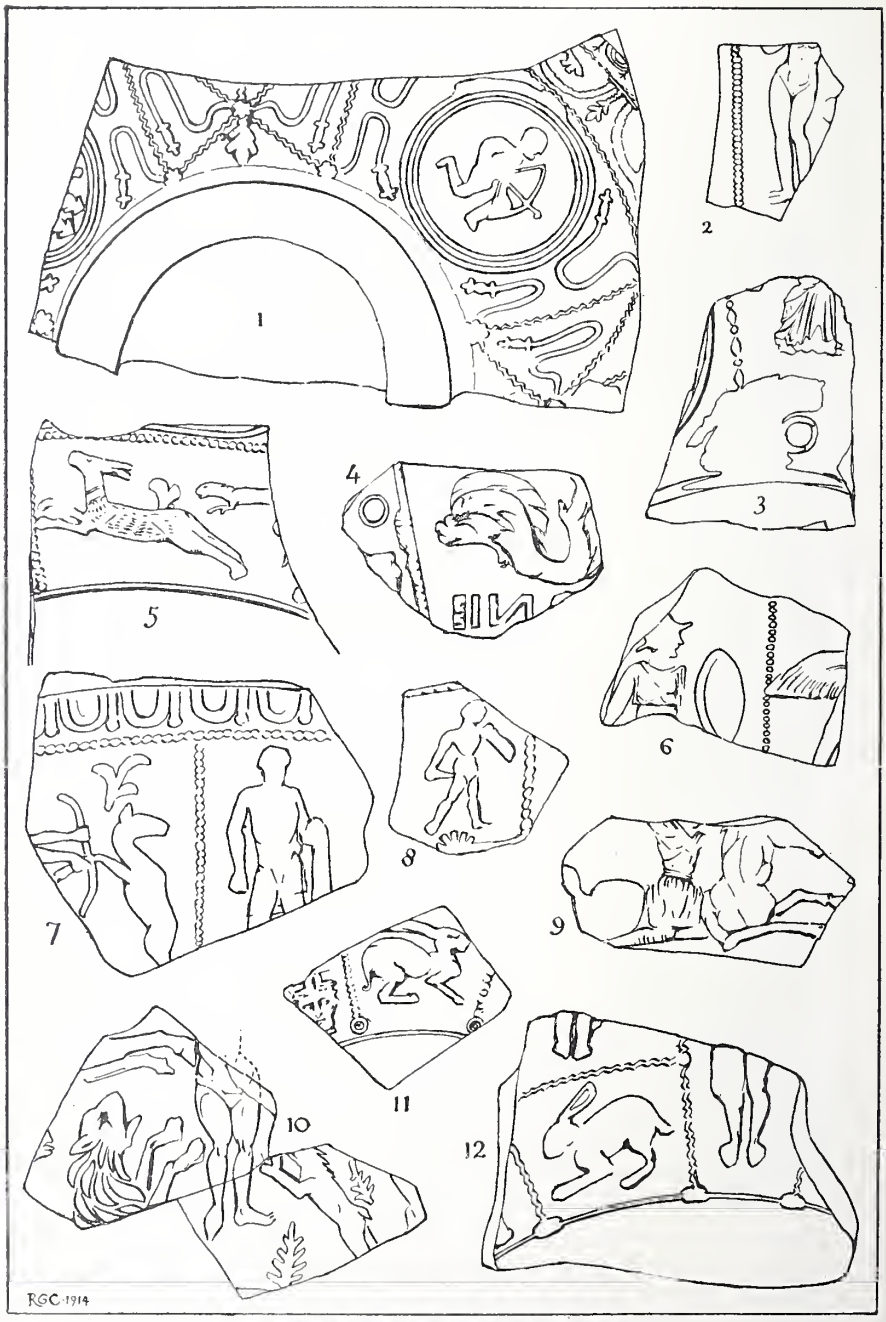

FIG. 24.—FIGURED SAMIAN ($\frac{2}{3}$).

This is therefore a Rutenian vessel of the last half of the first century: the above parallels suggest a date of about 80 A.D., which is confirmed by Mr. D. Atkinson, who reports on the ornament that it closely resembles his Pompeii ware (published by him in Journal of Rom. Studies, 1914).

2. Inside W. rampart, near N.W. tower. 37 with metope decoration. Hard clay, bright red glaze, very good delicate modelling. Type, Venus holding out tresses of hair in each hand (D., 173, Lezoux).

3. Gravel bank outside S.W. corner. 37 with metopes and medallions. Hard clay, good rather dark glaze, very good delicate modelling. Part of surface ground flat. Draped female figure, walking r. (D., 540, used by the potters Paternus, Laxtucissa, Servus, Talussanus, in the middle of the second century).

4. Metope decoration, dolphin l.: fragment of maker's name, . . . NI retrograde in relief, *i.e.*, Paternus, a Lezoux potter who used the dolphin (D., 1052) in common with Decimanus and Servus, but with his terminal mark as here seen.

5. Metope decoration? Hare? with collar, running l.; smaller animal behind. Neither in D.; whose type 940 however is a somewhat similar hare running r. but without collar. Possibly La Graufesenque.

6. Metopes. To r, right arm and wing of a cupid like D., 225; to l, figure apparently female, tunic, helmet and shield, perhaps an Amazon; not in D.

7. Very soft clay, dull glaze. Metopes: to r. male figure holding knot of drapery in l. hand; resembles the Hercules, D., 448 (used by Lezoux potters Austrus and Libertus), except in the absence of club resting on left shoulder and the slight indications of drapery on the thighs. May be a modified form of the same type. To l., Diana and fawn, D., 64; the second-century version of this subject, used by Advocisus, Banuus, Cinnamus, Decimanus and Divixtus.

8. Room N. of *sacellum*. Soft clay; metopes, gladiator and rosette. The gladiator is D., 616 (Lezoux type used by Catussa).

9. *Via praetoria* near E. gate. Fighting horseman, galloping r., in cuirass. D., 156 (Lezoux: Cinnamus, Cocisius, Doccius, Libertus).

10. Outside E. rampart. Nude female victim, attacked by lion and other animals. This belongs to a group of amphitheatre scenes representing the punishment of criminals, D., 641-5. This figure seems to correspond to D., 642, where the post to which the figure is bound is an addition to the mould. Lion,

D., 741 (Lezoux: Bovillus, Priscianus); the other animal may be a boar like D., 835, 835*a*. Above are the legs of a stag; D. observes that harmless animals such as stags occasionally figure in these scenes.

11. Found, with a few coarse sherds, in sand dredged from the lake-bottom, close to the bathing-pavilion, and given by the workmen to our foreman. Metopes, l. Medusa mask, D., 680 (Lezoux); r. hare not in D. though agreeing in general style with those figured by him. Good clay and modelling.

12. Granary, very soft clay and poor glaze. Metopes; hare, D., 950 (Lezoux; Banuus, Servus).

Not figured:

13. S.W. turret, floor III; good hard clay; chevron reaching from top to bottom of the decorated frieze, with one highly conventionalized animal in each triangular field; above, birds standing l. and looking backwards; below, rabbits running l. The style is that ascribed by Forrer to Janus of Heiligenberg (*Heiligenberg*, plate xxv., No. 11, shows the same bird and a trellis resembling the chevron, on a specimen of that potter) and all details are typical of German Samian.

16.—Plain Samian.

Three vessels of somewhat unusual shapes are illustrated in Fig. 25. No. 1 is a bowl with very little curve in the side, and a

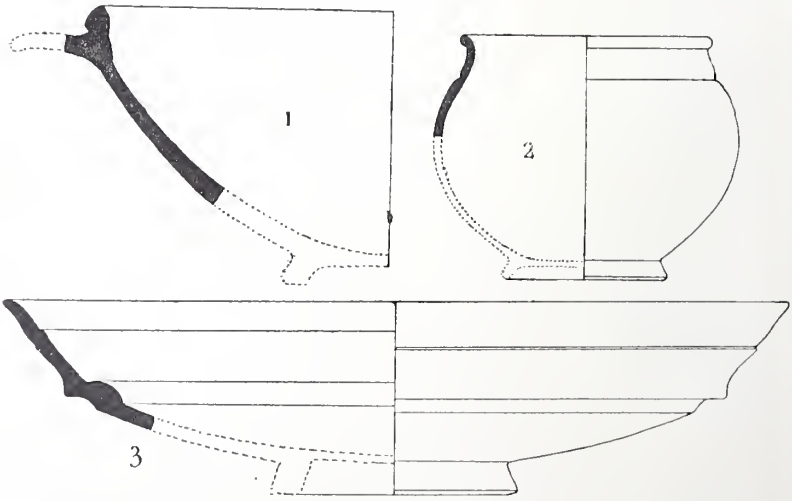

Fig. 25.—PLAIN SAMIAN (½).

flange which may or may not have borne barbotine ornament. The clay is good and the glaze rather dark. Found in the granary, low level. It somewhat resembles the shape illustrated Wr. 1913, p. 43, and called No. 82 ; said to be common in the early deposits at Wroxeter and also found at Corbridge and Newstead in the early periods. It " seems to disappear towards the end of the first century." This therefore may be a relic of the first-century occupation.

2. Two specimens of this were found, one in the S. gate, the other in the commandant's house. It is a small globular vessel of fine fabric ; the rim is rather like Dr., 72, but the general shape is more like Dr., 76 (both supplementary forms).

3. Good fabric of somewhat early appearance, from the " filling-in " of the granary. The restoration given follows the drawing in Wr. 1913, p. 43, where this type is numbered 83 in the standard series. A Wroxeter example bears the name of Biracillus, a Banassac potter placed by Knorr in the reign of Domitian (Wr. 1912, p. 49), and Mr. Bushe-Fox dates the type to the last quarter of the first century. A form very like this is given by Behn (*Römische Keramik*=Mainz museum catalogues, No. 2, plate x., No. 196). Of the three specimens mentioned by him, one comes from Hofheim (middle of first century) and another bears the name of a potter who worked at Vichy-sur-Allier and La Graufesenque ; the third, which was found at Mainz, he places in the Claudian period by analogy with the first. It seems then that this fragment must be dated to the first century.

17.—Inscriptions.

Stamps on Samian ware. Figured :—One fragment with a dolphin, fig. 24, No. 4, and the letters . . . NI, retrograde. See p. 53.

On plain Samian :—(1) LATIATVSF on a 31 of somewhat early appearance, good hard clay and bright glaze : very slight kick in centre. Found in the trial-trench in the N.E. area of the *praetentura*. I have not met with a parallel.

(2) SERVLLLIM, last two letters in ligature. The first L doubtless an error for I. Found near the north gate, on a rather large and coarse 33. I cannot find a parallel.

(3) MA| on a 31, very poor soft ware with roulette pattern and high kick. Found in the granary.

Several other fragments were found, of about one letter each.

On mortaria :—(1) COTASO, AS in ligature, retrograde (No. 30, p. 46).

Fig. 26.—STAMPS (½).

Fig. 27.—GRAFFITI (½).

(2) FAVSTINI MANV in good clear lettering on a somewhat early type (No. 26, p. 45).

(3) NSD.B in large clear letters, twice on one vessel (No. 20, p. 43). The first letter is doubtful but is probably a reversed N.

(4) TENGI OF. Rather indistinctly and in poor characters, twice on a very soft heavy vessel (No. 21, p. 43).

(5) . . . AVRI. A double stamp on good hard buff clay but only three letters clear; the first may be an A (No. 31, p. 46).

On amphora :—QMR, the last letter doubtful, might be P or B. For QMR see Papcastle report (these *Transactions*, N.S., xiii., 137), where the same stamp was found retrograde.

Graffiti : on figured Samian.—VXP or D on base of 37. The first letter seems to be V and there may be one missing before it.

On plain Samian.— . . . . TAR on the under side of a 31, in good hard clay. Found in the granary.

On amphorae :—(1) VIIII on a handle.

(2) SIIA, possibly SITA, on the body of the vessel. The top of the inscription is broken away.

18.—Coins.

Three legible silver coins were found this year, of which Mr. N. C. Dibben's note runs as follows :—

1. *Denarius* (42½ grs.), Faustina II. (wife of Marcus Aurelius, 161-180).

Obv. : head, r. (Imhoof-Blumer, *Porträtköpfe*, plate ii., 41)—

FAVSTINAE AVG PII AVG FIL

Rev. : female figure, l.—

PVDICITIA

Date : ob. 175 A.D. (found in gutter of courtyard, *principia*).

2. *Denarius*, Julia Domna [wife of Severus, 197-211].

Obv. : head, r.—

IVL DOMNA AVG

Rev. : female walking r., apple in l. hand—

VENERI

[Date : ob. 217. Found in room B commandant's house.]

3. *Siliqua* (20 grs.), Valens [associated Emperor 364, sole Emperor 375, ob. 378].

Obv. : head r., diademed—

D N VALENS P F AVG

Rev. : helmeted female seated l., spear in l. hand, victory standing on r. hand—

URBS ROMA (Gnecchi, *Tipi monetari*, plate v.)

Mintmark in exergue TRPS (Trier). Wr. 1913, 494.

Found outside S.W. corner of *principia*. Has been clipped.

An illegible *denarius* was also found, of which all that could be deciphered was the curly hair and wreath of a head r. on the obverse. It appeared to me to resemble that of Commodus. Mr. Dibben supplied the following note on the sestertius of Trajan mentioned last year (A. 1913, p. 461) :—

I Æ : 327 grs. : Trajan [98-117].

Obv. : Head r., as Imhoof-Blumer plate ii., 31.
[IMP TRAIANO OPT A]VG [G]ER DAC
P[A]RTHICO P M TR P[

Rev. : female figure standing, head turned r., spear in l. hand : globe to l. of feet : S C in field. Providentia Aug. S. P. Q. R. (?)

Date : 116-117. Wr. 1913, 199-201.

Two illegible second brasses were found in 1914.

19.—Glass, Metal, etc.

Glass.—A great quantity of window-glass of the usual kind was found, especially in the *sacellum*. Bottle-glass, from the ordinary square bottles with heavy fluted handles, was also common. We also found (1) part of a blue glass bracelet (fig. 32) with yellow streaks in appliqué ; (2) part of the lip of a large green beaker, with a rim like that of a Dr. 37 bowl but lighter, and a fine horizontal bead ½ inch down the side ; (3) rim of a small probably globular yellow vessel, in shape and size not unlike shape 69 in the coarse pottery (fig. 23) but much thinner, the glass being bent back on itself to form the rim ; (4) the foot of a vessel in bright blue cloudy glass. In shape the foot resembles that of the jug in the centre of fig. 53, Ward's *Roman Era in Britain*.

Silver.—One silver spoon was found, in the courtyard of the commandant's house (fig. 29). In addition to the part figured, a

Fig. 29.—SILVER SPOON (1/1).

piece 1½ inches long of the pointed end of the handle was discovered, showing the whole spoon to have been about 6 inches long.

Iron.—Beside the usual large quantity of nails, bolts, and unrecognisable fragments, we found various implements shown in figs. 30 and 31.

Fig. 28.—COINS, LEADEN DISC, NAILS, ENAMEL, BEADS.

Fig. 30.—SLATE, SPEARHEAD, BILLHOOK,
NET SINKER, BULLETS, POTTERY, MILLSTONE.

TO FACE P. 58.

Fig. 30. Spearhead, flat, leaf-shaped. Socketed weapon or implement resembling a billhook.

Fig. 31. Two keys of common types, found in the north-east area. In centre, an object something like the compasses figured in Wr. 1912, fig. 10; the hinge of our example, however, with its separate bolt and linch-pin, is hardly suitable for compasses.

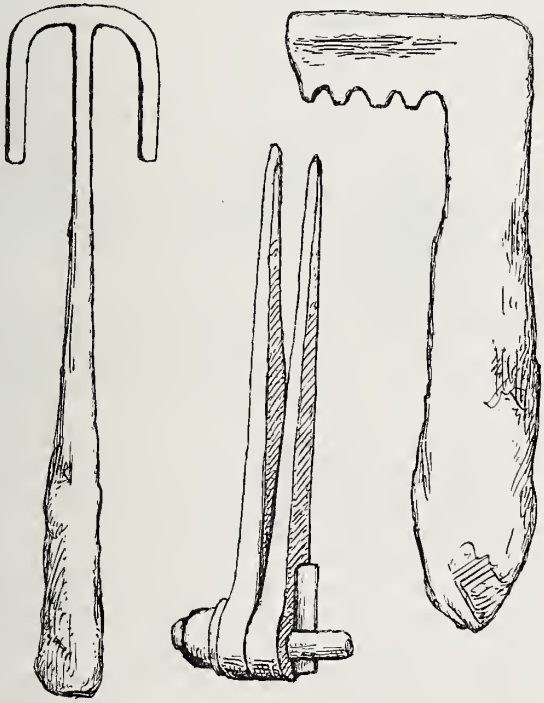

Fig. 31.—IRON OBJECTS (½).

I am not certain of its Roman date; but the rust has eaten right through the metal, which we do not usually find to have happened in post-Roman objects. We also found two much-corroded tools, apparently mattocks, and, in the north-eastern barracks, the iron cap of a door-pivot.

All iron at Ambleside is very badly preserved owing to the wetness of the site in flood-time.

Bronze: Fig. 32.—The most interesting bronze find was the colander, which is in good preservation, except for the loss of the

middle of its strainer. The two nails with ornamental heads were found on the lower floor of room C of the commandant's house, in a strongly-burnt stratum. The smaller was one of a set of six; of the larger (of the type known as drawer-handles), we only found one. From their position in a deposit of charcoal we supposed that they had been used in the construction or ornamentation of some small piece of woodwork, a box or the like.

Below the larger nail is a lozenge-shaped (rhombus) enamelled stud. It is divided by bronze bars into 25 equal and similar parts, of which the central and corner ones are filled with yellow enamel, and the four adjacent to the centre with brown of a somewhat olive tint; this however is now nothing but powder and may have lost its colour. The remaining sixteen are light bluish-green. These colours are diagrammatically represented in the figure by vertical, horizontal and cross shading respectively. The enamel is also photographed in Fig. 28, as are two of the six small bronze nails.

To the right, in fig. 32, is an object of doubtful use shaped at one end like a pair of forceps and having a hole and slot at the other as if to hinge on a transverse metal bar like the beam of a pair of scales. It was found in the commandant's house, room A, lower floor.

To the left of the colander is a somewhat rough bronze rod of oval section having a ring at one end preceded by a triple-moulded collar; the other end has been bent at a right angle towards the observer and broken at the bend.

Lead.—The remaining object in fig. 32 is a staple-shaped piece of lead, which is perhaps a rivet for mending pottery. The amount of pottery, both Samian and coarse, which we found to have been so mended was very considerable; the specimens belonged indifferently to all periods. For the most part the rivets were of this type, like those used to-day; but two other shapes were found. One is a plain bar of metal, fitting into two saw-cuts exactly opposite each other, one in each fragment; a most unsatisfactory method. The third, apparently designed to correct the deficiencies of the second, is a saltire cross of which two arms fitted into two sawcuts at an angle of about 60° in one fragment, converging at the broken ends, and the two remaining arms into a similar V in the other. The centre of the cross thus lay on the line of fracture. Our example of this type of mending was a very late and soft Dr. 31, in room C of the commandant's house.

Beside various small fragments of sheet lead, we also found seven sling-bullets like those of 1913. A group of these is shown

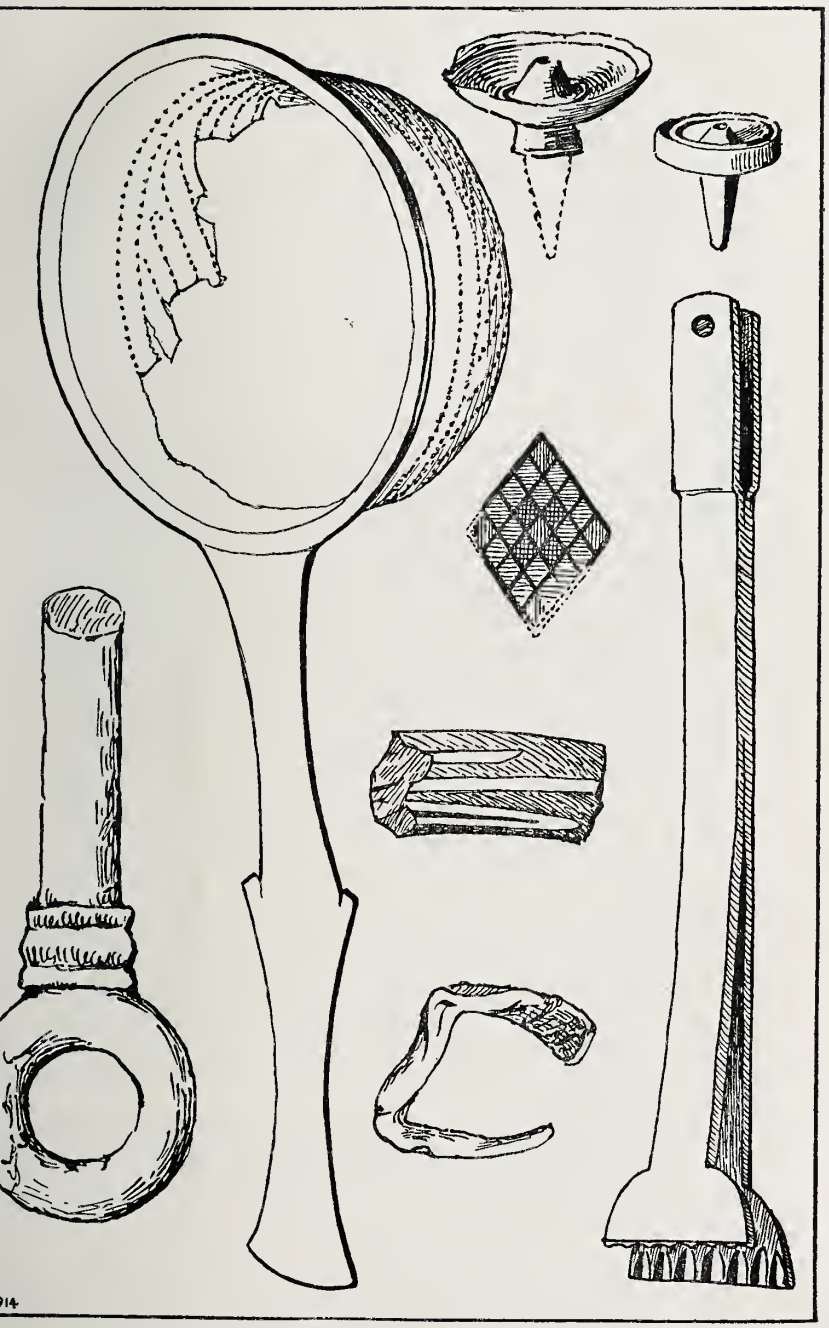

Fig. 32.—COLANDER ($\frac{1}{2}$) AND OTHER OBJECTS ($\frac{1}{1}$).

in fig. 30. One is hammered to a point at either end; the rest are of the usual shape.

Stone.—We found a number of whetstones, of which about half a dozen were carefully shaped for the purpose, the rest being merely suitable cobbles of local stone, found in the beck or at the water's edge and used to a greater or less extent. Of the former class the best is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick; its breadth varies from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch. It has been carefully ground to that size and shape, and has been a good deal used on both faces, to sharpen knives and an instrument with a narrow blade like a small chisel.

Another is a small flat stone, nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 2 inches broad at one end; it tapers slightly towards the other end and then terminates in a curved outline inside which is a drilled hole, as if to support the stone by a string. It is ground flat on one side and slightly convex on the other and is made of a close-grained red stone. The only marks of wear which it shows are on the arrises of the square end; these might be due to sharpening some edged implement on it. On the other hand it does not resemble any ordinary type of whetstone, and in spite of the fact that it came from the Roman level in the north-east area, Professor Haverfield expressed some scepticism as to its being Roman at all. It is perhaps a stone label, not a whetstone.

A stone net-sinker (or loom-weight?) is shown on the extreme left of fig. 30. It was found in the granary. In the same figure a slate from the granary roof is seen. It is shaped so as to lie on the roof with a corner downwards; whereas those found in the other two central buildings seem to have had a horizontal edge downwards.

Several fragments of millstones were found, but there is nothing to add to last year's notes on them.

In the cross-court, close to the N.E. corner of the *sacellum*, we found a portion about 6 by 5 by 1 inch of a millstone grit slab, showing on one side a section of moulding. The moulding may have surrounded an inscription; of which however no fragments have come to light.

Leather.—One shoe-sole, from the ditch opposite the N. gate. Unlike the shoes found last year, this was a military boot of a heavy type and pierced all over with nail-holes.

Pedig

1

ODARD DE WIGTON = CHRISTINA.
held the barony 1225,
d. circ. 1236.

WALTER DE WIGTON =
b. circ. 1236, d. 1285-6.

JOHN DE WIGTON = DIONISIA dau. of
b. 1263, JOHN DE LOVETOT.
d. circ. 1315.

MARGARET DE WIGTON, d. 1349.

SIR RICHARD DE KIRKBRIDE, *Chivaler*, =
b. circ. 1348, had seisin of his father's
lands in 1369, d. 1398-9.

RICHARD DE KIRKBRIDE,
b. circ. 1389-90, proved his age 1410-11, d. 143

GEORGE KIRKBRIDE = ...
d. 1511, last male dau. of
holder of the manor. "Therkel."

ART. II.—*The Kirkbrides of Kirkbride.* By T. H. B. GRAHAM.

Communicated at Carlisle, April 24th, 1914.

THE early historians have left such a confused account of the Kirkbrides' origin, that it is necessary to give a short history of the barony of Wigton, which included their manor of Kirkbride.

THE BARONY OF WIGTON.

Henry I. gave to "Odard the Sheriff"* certain land to hold of himself, by rendering annually £1 6s. 4d. of cornage (*Testa de Nevill*, Victoria History Cumb., i., p. 421). There can be no doubt that the said land constituted the barony of Wigton. Odard the Sheriff accounted for certain sums of money in 1130 (*Pipe Rolls*, V. H. C., i., p. 338), and in 1130-1 was witness to one of the Wetheral Charters (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 144).

He was succeeded by Adam the first of that name, who was probably his son (see Pedigree). In 1201 "Odard son of Adam" (the first) paid 100 shillings for the land which he held by cornage (*Pipe Rolls*, 3 John, p. 389).

In 1208 "Adam (the second) son of Odard" rendered account of 80 marks for having the land which his father had (*Pipe Rolls*, 10 John, p. 403), and in 1212 "Adam (the second) son of Odard" held his land of the King, by the old service of rendering £1 6s. 4d. of cornage (*Testa de Nevill*). Early in the thirteenth century, the same Adam son of Odard, in company with a certain Robert de Kirkbride, was witness to one of the Wetheral charters (*Wetherhal, p.* 116).

* He is called "Odard de Logis" in the *Distributio Cumberlandiae*, where he is said to have been, in the first instance, enfeoffed of the barony of Wigton, including Kirkbride, by Waldeve, son of Earl Gospatrik, lord of Allerdale (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, p. 384).

In 1225, "Odard (the third) son of Adam de Wigton" had seisin of his father's land (*Fine Rolls*, 10 Hen. III., edit. Roberts, p. 134). He died about 1236, for an endorsement of his *Inquisitio p. m.*, which is not dated, states that his son and heir, Walter, was born two months after his death (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, Hen. III., p. 290).

In July, 1238, Walter, bishop of Carlisle, paid 200 marks to the king for the custody of Odard de Wigton's lands and heir, and for his marriage and that of Christina, Odard's widow (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., 264).

On June 16th, 1258, the sheriff had found by inquisition that the said Odard formerly held *in capite* of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle,* the manor of Wigton by cornage, and that Walter, son and heir of Odard, was 21 years old *and more*, and the sheriff was directed to give Walter seisin of the same manor (*Ibid.*, i., 415).

Meanwhile there occurs a curious piece of by-play. On June 30th, 1253, Isabella, widow of Adam de Wigton, claimed and received one-third of the manor of Wigton as dower (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., 362). Who was her husband Adam, and when could he possibly have been entitled to that manor? I take it that he was the infant son of a deceased brother of Odard, and was consequently heir presumptive to the barony of Wigton during the two months which preceded Walter's birth. Nearly three years previously, the same Isabella de la Ford is stated to have been aged 15 and "married to a boy named Adam de Wigton, aged 13 or 14" (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 34 Hen. III., p. 51), but she was already a widow in May, 1251 (*Ibid.*, 35 Hen. III., p. 54), and the incident closes.

The writ for the inquisition concerning Walter de Wigton's lands is dated Feb. 13th, 1285-6. He held the

* It will be observed that a superior lordship had been interposed between the Crown and the barony of Wigton. I shall have occasion to refer to its holders—the earls of Albemarle and of Northumberland, but tracing its devolution would confuse the story.

fee of Wigton, including Kirkbride, of the Countess of Albemarle, and Sir John de Wigton, aged 22 on the feast of St. Nicholas (Dec. 6th) last, was his son and heir (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 14 Ed. I., p. 359), and the writ for the one concerning the said John de Wigton's land is dated Apr. 9th, 1315. The legitimacy of his only daughter Margaret, was disputed by Walter de Kirkbride and others, because a divorce had been pronounced between John and "Denise" his wife, mother of Margaret, on account of an alleged prior contract, but the said Margaret was subsequently found to be his lawful daughter and heiress (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 8 Ed. II., p. 297), and, on August 4th, 1320, Margaret was ordered to have seisin of her late father's land (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 14 Ed. II., p. 31). She married John Gernoun, and, on February 5th, 1331-2, held her manor of Wigton of Anthony de Lucy, her mesne lord (Dugdale, *Mon.*, v., p. 599). On January 5th, 1341-2, she had married a second husband, Sir John de Weston (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 15 Ed. III., p. 222), and died without issue in 1349, when Richard, son of Walter de Kirkbride the younger (*sic*)* of full age, was found to be her heir (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 23 Ed. III., p. 154).

But Richard de Kirkbride did not inherit her manor or barony of Wigton, for, by virtue of a fine levied in 1336-7, it passed, on Margaret de Wigton's death, to the heir of her mesne lord, Anthony de Lucy, namely Thomas de Lucy (these *Transactions*, N.S., vii., p. 236, n.). From the de Lucys it passed to Henry, first earl of Northumberland (Burke, *Extinct Peerages*).

The above account of the de Wigtons, who were not only immediate lords, but near relations of the de Kirkbrides, will assist the perusal of the latter family's history.

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* There is mention in 1288 of an older Walter de Kirkbride, in company with John de Wigton (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 16 Ed. I., p. 302), but he does not appear to have had any interest in the manor of Kirkbride.

The Manor of Kirkbride.

It is alleged, and it is probably the fact, that Adam de Wigton the second, who lived in King John's reign, gave Kirkbride to his younger son, Adam, to hold of his barony, and that the said Adam de Kirkbride had a son named Richard de Kirkbride (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 211). It is significant that "de Kirkbride" begins to appear as a territorial surname* immediately after the death of Adam de Wigton the second. For instance: — In 1225 there was an assize of novel disseisin, concerning a tenement at Medreford, Carlisle, against Robert de Kirkbride (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 10 Hen. III., p. 70). In 1235 there were proceedings concerning land at Cumwhinton belonging to Richard de Kirkbride (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 19 Hen. III., p. 175), and in 1240, or a little later, Radulph de Kirkbride witnessed a conveyance of land at Cumwhinton (*Wetherhal*, p. 159). In 1241, the sheriff was ordered to distrain Adam de Kirkbride, in order that he should take arms and be made a knight (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 25 Hen. III., p. 352), while in 1266, Adam son of John de Kirkbride was pardoned for causing death by misadventure (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 50 Hen. III., p. 611). Those facts render the traditional account of the de Kirkbrides' origin probable.

Richard de Kirkbride, the first of that name, held one moiety only of Kirkbride, of the manor of Wigton. He married Euphemia, eldest sister of Richard de Levington (Kirklinton), and left an infant son Richard.

In the autumn of 1272, Richard, the son, inherited, from his mother's side, one-sixth part of "Levington, Skelton and Kirkandrews," a barony holden of the King *in capite*, subject to the life interest therein of Eustace de Baliol (*these Transactions*, N.S., xii., p. 59). Richard,

* The surname of William de Kirkbride, dean of Carlisle, about 1180-92 (*Wetherhal*, p. 216), is domiciliary rather than territorial.

who was of very tender age, became *eo facto* the King's ward, and all his lands held *in capite* fell into the iron grip of "the King's hand."

Richard de Kirkbride, the father, appears to have died about 1267, for on May 20th, 1275, Walter de Wigton complained that the said Richard and his ancestors had always held their land by knight-service of himself, and nothing of the King, and that immediately after the said Richard's death, *eight years ago and more*, he, as chief lord of the fee, took the wardship of the land and heir of the same Richard. But the escheator had ejected him from that wardship, because land held *in capite* by Eustace de Baliol deceased had fallen by inheritance to the same heir. The King's Council decided that the King could not, *on that occasion*, claim the wardship of the land belonging to Walter's fee or the marriage of the heir, because the inheritance of those lands was not yet united with that of the lands which Eustace held *in capite*, and the escheator was ordered to restore to Walter the wardship of the heir and of the lands whereof he had seisin, but saving the King's rights *at another time* in respect of the said lands held *in capite* and of the marriage which should thenceforth belong to the King (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 3 Ed. I., p. 171).

On October 29th, 1277, Thomas de Normanvill, the escheator, demised to Roger Mynyot all the lands in Cumberland then in the King's hand, by reason of his custody of the son and heir of Richard de Kirkbride, at a yearly rent of £12 16s. 9d. (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 5 Ed. I., p. 235). Roger de Mynyot demised the same lands to Walter de Wigton, who allowed Richard de Kirkbride to marry without the King's licence, and he was fined 100 marks—the value of the marriage (*Placita de Quo Warranto, infra cit.*). The date of the marriage seems to be indicated by the transfer, in February 1283-4, of the custody, during minority, of Richard de Kirkbride's land,

extended at £12 16s. 0d., to a new grantee (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 12 Ed. I., p. 115), but Richard must have come of age very shortly afterwards. The circumstances of the marriage are fully stated in 1291-2, when John, son and heir of Walter de Wigton, made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain remission of the fine of 100 marks (*Placita de Quo Warranto*, 20 Ed. I., p. 115) ; and one is not surprised to learn later that it was his own daughter, Christina, whom Walter de Wigton had given in marriage to Richard de Kirkbride (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 9 Ed. II., p. 241).

He was probably the Richard de Kirkbride who held Randolph-Levington of Baldwin de Wake, lord of Liddel, in 1281 (*Inq. p. m.*, 10 Ed. I., p. 258), although he is not therein described as an infant, because later (in October, 1300) Sir Richard de Kirkbride certainly held the fee of (Randolph) Levington of John de Wake (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 28 Ed. I., p. 448). On December 4th, 1295, Richard de Kirkbride and Master Adam de Levington, clerk, were appointed to assess and collect in Cumberland the eleventh and seventh on moveables, except on such as were excepted from the last tenth and recently graciously granted in aid of the then present war (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 24 *Ed. I. p.* 170).

The *Liber Quotidianus*, 1300, published by the Society of Antiquaries, contains the *item* (p. 261), "wages of ten footmen of *dominus* Richard de Kirkbride."

"He of Kirkbride" greatly distinguished himself at Carlaverock in 1300 and bore on a white shield a green cross engrailed (Nicolas, *Siege of Carlaverock*, p. 76). Such are the arms of Kirkbride emblazoned upon the Denton grave-slab at Ainstable. But the Cotton MS., *Caligula, A*, xviii., compiled 1308-14 and containing the names of Cumberland knights of the same period, states (perhaps erroneously), that Sir Richard de Kirkbride bore Argent, a *saltire* engrailed vert (*Edit.* Nicolas *p.* 85).

On March 19th, 1306-7, Richard de Kirkbride was commissioned to array 200 footmen in Allerdale and to proceed to Scotland, where Robert de Brus was hiding in the moors (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 35 Ed. I., p. 509), and, on October 26th, 1309, he was with others ordered to defend the Marches near Carlisle (*Rot. Scot.*, p. 77). On February 3rd, 1315-16, Richard de Kirkbride, *Knight*, was commanded to compel delivery, by Andrew de Harcla, of the Castle of Carlisle to John de Castre, the newly appointed constable (*Ibid.*, p. 153), and on April 18th, 1325, he was appointed to keep the truce with the Scots in Cumberland (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 18 Ed. II., p. 116). On December 24th, 1330, Richard de Kirkbride had lately presented a petition showing that the late King was indebted to him for wages when in his service on the Marches (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 4 Ed. III., p. 90),and on December 25th the petition was amended, by substituting the names of his executors, so he was dead (*Ibid.*, p. 101). The writ for his *inquisitio post mortem* is dated December 29th, 4 Ed. III. (1330). At the time of his death, he was seised of one-third of the manor of Kirklevington (including a park) held in chief, and of a capital messuage and land at Kirkbride, held of the lord of Wigton, and his son Walter, aged 40 years and more, was his heir (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 5. Ed. III., p. 243).

And now I will go back a few years, in order to give the biography of Sir Richard de Kirkbride's two sons, Walter and John, who were both knights.

On August 20th, 1315, Walter de Kirkbride was described as " son of the late Christina, sister of John de Wigton " (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 9 Ed. II., p. 241), and on June 24th, 1316, " Walter de Kirkbride, son of Richard de Kirkbride, knight," acknowledged a debt to be levied on his lands in Cumberland (*Ibid.*, p. 347). He was knight of the shire that same year. On April 16th, 1318, he is styled " Walter de Kirkbride, knight " (*Ibid.*, 11 Ed.

II., p. 605). On May 23rd of the same year, he acquired in fee simple, from Walter de Twynham, three messuages, a mill and three carucates at Kirkandrews, one-third of the manor of Skelton and shares of the advowsons of Skelton and Kirklevington (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 11 Ed. II., p. 146). That fact explains why Walter de Kirkbride subsequently joined with his father in making presentations to the livings of Skelton and Kirklevington. On October 18th, 1320, there was a commission of oyer and terminer against Walter, son of Richard de Kirkbride the younger (*sic*),* for an offence (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 14 Ed. II., p. 542).

On July 20th, 1319, licence was granted to Walter de Kirkbride, to enfeoff John de Kirkbride of three messuages, three carucates, one quarter of a mill and of a fishery in the Eden at Kirkandrews, held *in capite*, to hold to him and his heirs (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 13 Ed. II., p. 384). That was a portion of the land which Walter de Kirkbride had acquired in the previous year, and John de Kirkbride was his brother. On December 12th, 1322, John de Kirkbride and Maud his wife were pardoned for acquiring without licence, for their lives, certain other lands (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 16 Ed. II, p. 228), and on March 11th, 1323--4, John de Kirkbride, knight, acknowledged a debt to be levied on his land in Cumberland (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 17 Ed. II,. p. 163). On December 25th, 1325, Walter de Kirkbride was appointed commissioner of array in Cumberland (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 19 Ed. II., p. 217). John de Kirkbride died before June 14th, 1327, seised of land at Kirkandrews held *in capite*, and of Randolph-Levington held of Thomas le Wake, lord of Liddel, and his heir was his brother Walter aged 40 (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 1 Ed. III., p. 7), notwithstanding the fact that their father, Sir Richard, was still alive. On February 19th, 1327-8, there was an order to assign dower to Matilda, widow of

* An older Richard de Kirkbride is mentioned in 1288 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 16 Ed. I., p. 302), but he plays no part in this story.

John de Kirkbride, as she had taken oath not to marry without licence, and the King, on November 8th last, had taken homage of Walter de Kirkbride, brother and heir of the said John, for land *which his father held in chief* and the escheator was ordered to give him seisin, saving Matilda's dower (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 2 Ed. III., p. 254). She is called elsewhere Lady Maulda, widow of Sir John de Kirkbride, *Knight* (*Ibid.*, p. 363). On January 18th, 1333-4, the escheator was ordered to remove the King's hand from two parts of one-third of Skelton belonging to Walter, son of Richard de Kirkbride (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 7 Ed. III., p. 169), and on May 28th, 1335, Robert Parvyng was pardoned for acquiring in fee, from Walter, the same item of property, except the advowson (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 9 Ed. III., p. 106). On October 9th, 1335, Walter was pardoned for all trespasses of vert and venison in the King's forests (*Ibid.*, p. 172). He died, before July 1st, 1336, seised of one-third of the manor of Kirklevington and two parts of the hamlet of Kirkandrews pertaining to the same, all held *in capite*, and of a moiety of Kirkbride held of Margaret de Wigton, and his son, Richard, aged 22, was his heir (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 10 Ed. III., p. 24), and on September 4th, 1336, there was an order to the escheator to deliver to Richard, son and heir of Walter de Kirkbride, tenant in chief, the lands late of his said father, he having done fealty and the King having respited his homage until the quinzaine of Michaelmas next, saving to Alice, late the wife of Walter, her dower (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 10 Ed. III., p. 492).

On October 3rd, 1336, there was a grant to William Lengleis, King's yeoman, of what pertained to the King of the marriage of Alice, widow of Walter de Kirkbride, the fine if she should make one, or the forfeiture if she should marry without licence (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 10 Ed. III., p. 322).

It appears from another source that Alice, wife of

Walter de Kirkbride, was the daughter of Sir William de Burdon and their daughter Joan married John de Denton, lord of Ainstable (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 318).

On October 5th, 1342, licence was granted to Richard, son of Walter de Kirkbride, to settle *certain portions* of Levington and Kirkandrews upon himself in tail male, with successive remainders to his daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth, and to his brother John* in tail male respectively, and remainder to his own right heirs (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 16 Ed. III., p. 572). He died in 1349-50, seised of Kirklevington, two parts of Kirkbride, Unthank hamlet in Skelton and the lawn (*landa*) of Braithwaite in Inglewood forest hereafter mentioned, and his son, Richard, aged one year, was his heir (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 23 Ed. III., p. 153), and on December 27th, 1351, William del Wode, the King's serjeant-at-arms, had custody of the lands late of Richard de Kirkbride, *tenant in capite*, during the minority of the heir (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 25 Ed. III., p. 197). In 1353 pardon was granted to Thomas Skelton for acquiring in fee from Richard, son of Richard de Kirkbride (presumably the infant), 32 acres of land at Skelton (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 27 Ed. III., p. 407).

On May 14th, 1369, Richard, son and heir of Richard de Kirkbride, tenant *in capite*, was ordered to have seisin of his father's land, as he had proved his age (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 43 Ed. III., p. 12), and on February 6th, 1374-5, he was further ordered to have seisin of one-third part of Braithwaite close in Inglewood forest, taken into the King's hand upon the death of Isabel, wife of Robert Parvyng, who held it in dower of the heritage of Richard, the son, in chief (*Ibid.*, 49 Ed. III., p. 120). On May 7th, 1380, there was an *inspeximus* and confirmation in favour of Richard de Kirkbride, kinsman and heir of Robert

* John de Kirkbride was pardoned May 14th, 1346 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 20 Ed. III., p. 88).

Parvyng, of letters patent dated 7th October, 16 Ed. III., (1342), granting in fee simple to Robert Parvyng " the lawn of Braithwaite " in Inglewood forest, rendering 8 marks yearly, with licence to assart 50 acres of the same (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 3 Rich. II., p. 482).

On July 28th, 1382, Henry de Percy, earl of Northumberland, complained that Richard Kirkbride and others broke into his park at Cockermouth, hunted therein and carried away deer, hares, rabbits, pheasants and partridges (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 6 Rich. II., p. 196). On July 10th, 1389, pardon was granted to " Richard de Kirkbride, knight, son and heir of Richard, son of Walter, who did fealty for all his said father's lands May 14th, 43 Ed. III." (1369), for the attempted alienation by his father of certain land at Skelton, with licence to Richard the son to hold the same in fee (*Ibid.*, 13 Rich. II., p. 89).

In 1398-9, Maulda, wife of Henry de Percy, earl of Northumberland, died, and the superior lordship in her hands included half the manor of Kirkbride held, as of the manor of Wigton, by Richard Kirkbride (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 22 Richard II., p. 243). Richard Kirkbride appears to have died about the same time, for in 1398-9 an inquisition was held concerning the lands of Richard Kirkbride, *chivaler*, and Johanna his wife, including half the manor of Kirkbride, one-third part of the *dominium* of Kirklevington, six messuages and 100 acres of land at Kirkandrews, and the purpresture called " Braithwaite," and his son and heir was Richard, aged 9 years (*Ibid.*, p. 230).

By letters patent, dated April 23rd, 1399, wardship of the lands of Richard de Kirkbride, son and heir of Richard de Kirkbride, *chivaler*, tenant *in capite*, during minority, together with the marriage, was granted to the " King's knight," Richard Redman (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 22 Rich. II., p. 560). In the following year (1399-1400), there was a further inquisition concerning the lands of Richard

de Kirkbride, *chivaler*. His widow's name was then stated to be Agnes, but his son and heir, as before, was Richard aged 9 years (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 1 Hen. IV., p. 266). It may be inferred that the heir was a son of the former marriage. On August 19th, 1401, there was a new grant of the wardship to the said Richard Redman (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 2 Hen. IV., p. 545), and at a third inquisition, held in 1410-11, concerning his father's lands, the same heir proved his age (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 12 Hen. IV., p. 331). In 1427, he was in the habit of paying £5 6s. 8d. *per annum* for the farm of "the lawn of Braithwaite, with the covert of Midelscogh" (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 5 Hen. VI., p. 411), and, in 1434, he took the oath not to maintain peace-breakers (*Ibid.*, 12 Hen. VI., p. 383). He died in 1439-40, seised of land at Kirkandrews and of the lawn of Braithwaite (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 18 Hen. VI., p. 200).

He left no issue, but it appears from the genealogy of the family, printed in Foster's *Cumberland and Westmorland Pedigrees*, that he had a brother, John de Kirkbride. John left issue two sons, George, who married a Threlkeld, and Richard, who married a Whitfeld. In 1466, "Richard Kirkbride of Wigton, esquire," was sued for a trespass (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 6 Ed. IV., p. 502), and in 1485-6 "Christine Whitfeld, now wife of Richard Kirkbride," held for life some land at Cumrew and Albyfield, of Humphrey Lord Dacre (*Cal. Inq. p. m.*, 1 Hen. VII., p. 70). George, the elder son, died January 24th, 1511, seised of a moiety of Kirkbride, and on March 16th, 1511-12, a commission was issued to the bishop of Carlisle, the abbot of Holm Cultram and another to hold an inquisition concerning the possessions and heir of George Kirkbride deceased (*Letters and Papers*, 3 Hen. VIII., p. 336). It was found that he had settled his said moiety of Kirkbride upon his three daughters and their respective husbands (*Inq. p. m.*, 3 Hen. VIII., file 117).

Dr. Haswell has shown (these *Transactions*, N.S., X., p. 211), how John Dalston of Dalston, who married George Kirkbride's eldest daughter Elizabeth, eventually acquired the other shares of the said moiety, and how his son Thomas, on July 11th, 1543, purchased from the Crown (*Letters and Papers*, 35 Hen. VIII., vol. xviii., p. 537), the other moiety which is not the subject of this paper, and so became lord of the entire manor of Kirkbride.

Art. III.—*The Manor Court of Egremont.*

By Cæsar Caine, Vicar of Cleator.

Read at Carlisle, April 24th, 1914.

In course of the excavations recently carried out by the direction of Lord Leconfield at Egremont Castle, among other objects of interest, the foundations of an oblong rectangular building were laid bare. This building was not part of the original castle, but was built within the castle ruins, and contiguous to one of the original outer walls. That this building was put up within the ruins is evident to the most casual observer, because the outer wall contains the remains of a fine fireplace, which, of course, must have passed out of use before the wall of the inner building could have been built up before it. These foundations represent the Manor Court of the Lordship of Egremont. Originally this Court was held in the old Norman Castle. Then when the castle fell to decay, a Court House was built within the castle enclosure. There it stood, amid ruins which represented the decay of many mediaeval things, itself bearing down to this modern age the customs and practices of ancient local law.

The building was not quite regular in shape. The longer sides were not equal, possibly owing to the intrusion of portions of the older building, which impedimenta were not removed, by the later builders. The dimensions of the recovered foundations are :—Inside—North, 18 feet 2 inches ; South, 18 feet ; East, 43 feet 10 inches ; West, 39 feet 3 inches. Outside—at the corners : North, 23 feet ; South, 24 feet ; East, 54 feet ; West, 47 feet 6 inches. These measurements show that the foundations vary from about 2 feet 6 inches to 5 feet in thickness. In old engravings, such as Lysons' (1816), the roof of this Manor Court

EGREMONT CASTLE; FOUNDATIONS OF THE COURT-HOUSE, FROM THE NORTH.

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House may be seen, rising above the crumbling walls of the castle.

I have made a study of this venerable institution, by searching the Rolls of the Court, preserved at Cockermouth Castle, and my duty is to select and arrange some of the facts which I have collected. My paper possesses, at least, this merit, that it is the first attempt to give a consecutive account of what was once a most important local institution, but which is almost forgotten and unknown to-day, outside a small circle of estate officials.

This Manor Court was of great antiquity, for no manor came into existence after 1290. The origin of the manor Courts goes back to the origin of the manors themselves. Most unfortunately there are no records of this Court earlier than the time of Charles I. But in the Bailiff's Accounts, preserved among the muniments of Cockermouth Castle, I have traced references to the operations of this Court in the time of Edward IV.

There was one great peculiarity about the Manor Court of Egremont. It was not held for *one* manor in particular. The Lord of Egremont held the Manor Court at Egremont Castle for all manors within a given area. The manors subject to this court comprised a huge district which may be said to extend, roughly, from the river Derwent to the river Esk. Generally speaking, the manors comprised within this area did not hold a court within their own borders, but appeared at the court of the Over-lord at the Castle.

There were really three courts:—1, Court Baron; 2, Customary Court; 3, Court Leet. The Court Baron was the small debt court of the freeholders. The Customary Court was the court of the customary-hold tenants. The Court Leet was a court of record, a court for the appointment of officers, and a court for the punishment of minor offences. The president of the Manor Court was the Over-lord, and in his absence his steward presided.

The town of Egremont was not subject to this court, having a court of its own, known as the Borough Court. The manner of calling this court was as follows, the year 1745 being taken for this example :—

MANOR AND LORDSHIP OF EGREMONT.

These are to will, and require you to give public notice within the said Manor, that the Court Leet, and View of Frankpledge, with the Court Baron of the Most Noble Lord Charles, Duke of Somerset, etc., Lord of the said Manor will be holden at the Castle of Egremont in and for the said Manor on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of this Instant April at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon.

And that you warn all Tenants of and Residents within the said Manor that do owe suit and service to the said Courts, that they be, and appear at the time and place aforesaid, then and there to perform the same.

And likewise that you summon twenty and four honest and lawful men of the said Manor that they be and appear at the Time and Place appointed, to enquire for our Sovereign Lord the King, and of all such Matters and Things, as to the said Courts do appertain; and that you yourself be then and there also present:

And have you there the Names of such Persons as you shall have so summoned together with this Precept.

Given under my hand and seal this eighth day of April in the year of our Lord God 1745.

Ewen Christian
Deputy Steward. L.S.

To Mr. John Peile,
Bailiff of the said Manor.

The places whose affairs came under review at the court at Egremont Castle were numerous. They were of two classes :—

1.—Those represented by appointed and authorized persons. These were originally called "attorneys" but the word became corrupted into "Turneymen," "Turnamen," "Turnemen," "Turnsmen," and "Turnmen." The last of these corruptions became the settled form of the word—Turnmen. They presented all complaints upon which the Court had to adjudicate. If there were no case

EGREMONT CASTLE;
the Manor Court foundations, showing the fireplace in the original castle-wall (*Vide* p. 76).

TO FACE P. 78.

to submit to the Court they responded to the name of the Manor when read out, "All's well." The following members of the over-lordship of Egremont were represented by Turnmen:—Muncaster; Drigg and Carleton; Irton and Santon; Bolton; Gosforth; Haile; Newton and Ponsonby; Workington and Winscales; Lamplugh; Murton, Moser, Whillimore, Widdicar, and Moresby; Kelton; Cleator; Frizington and Arlecdon; Distington and Rottington; Wilton and Braystones; Calder and Beckermet—(Copied from the list for 1707).

2.—There were certain tenants, who were not represented by Turnmen. They were expected to appear at the Court in person, and answer to the call of their names. This arrangement applied to Carleton; Colderton; Middletown; and various tenants in Gosforth, Ravenglass, Drigg and Wilton. From these two lists it is apparent that in the same under manor there would be tenants who were represented by Turnmen at the Overlord's Court, and other tenants whose obligation it was to appear personally. To these two classes a third must be added.

3.—The following three Manors held their own courts, and did not appear at the Castle by attorney:—(*a*) Netherwasdale; (*b*) Eskdale, "Mitredale" and Wasdalehead; and (*c*) "Kennyside." Originally the courts for these manors were held within each respective manor, and occupied three days, but as this was found inconvenient an arrangement was made whereby the Kenniside and Eskdale juries agreed to attend at the Strands in Netherwasdale, and the business of the three courts was all done in one day. This practice continued until a few years ago, when Kenniside, finding it difficult to secure a jury at Netherwasdale, got permission to hold its court at Egremont. This was, however, again changed, and now the three courts are held as originally in their respective manors, Kenniside at Ennerdale Bridge, Netherwasdale at the

Strands, and Eskdale in Eskdale. In these three manors, cases in which the verdicts of the local juries were disputed were reheard before the jury of the Head Court at Egremont.

The address delivered to the court upon its assembly defines its business, and therefore is of real interest. I shall therefore reproduce in full. I may add that the address is not read, or recited in full, now, but there are many living who can remember its use in the court.

Gentlemen,

What you are, by your oaths, obliged to enquire upon is reduced to two heads: and they are either of such things as are here enquirable and presentable only, and not punishable, or else of such things as are both presentable and punishable in this Court. The first head includes the more capital offences, such as petit Treason, Felonies, and the accessaries [*sic*] therein. For these offences though they are presentable in this Court, yet they are not punishable here, but the presentment must be certified into some superior Court, where the offenders are to be prosecuted and punished according to law.

The second head takes in offences that are both presentable and punishable in this Court, and they are such as these.

FIRST, you are to enquire of the bloodsheds, if any person, within the jurisdiction of this Court Leet, hath wilfully or maliciously drawn blood, from the person of another, it is here punishable.

NEXT, you are to enquire whether the Constables have truly presented all things belonging to their Offices, and particularly whether they have discharged their duties, in arresting of felons, pursuant to Hues and Cries, according to Law; and in apprehending of rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars.

And you are to take notice that there ought to be a pair of Stocks kept in repair in every village, for securing of idle and disorderly persons, and the vill shall be amerced; and you are to enquire whether any Pound Breaches of cattle, or any rescues, have been made, and into all manner of affrays and breaches of the peace, riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies.

You are also to enquire whether any persons do keep ale-houses without licence; or having licences do suffer disorders to be committed in their houses, and to present such offenders.

You are to enquire if any make use of guns, dogs, etc., not qualified by Law.

If any victuallers have conspired together to sell their victuals but at any certain prices, or have put up for sale any victuals not wholesome for any man's body, or if any labourers or artificers have combined together to work but at certain rates or on certain times, or shall refuse to complete the work they have begun and undertaken. they are here punishable.

If any persons have used false weights or false measures, or double weights or double measures, that is, a great to buy by, and a small to sell by, in deceit of the people, it is also punishable in this Leet.

A tanner having put to sale any leather before it be legally searched and sealed, or any insufficient leather, not being thoroughly wrought, tanned, and dryed, is here to be punished.

You are to make diligent enquiry into offences committed by forestallers, and regraters. 1. A forestaller is one that buys corn, or other provisions, that is carrying [being carried] to the fair, or market, to be sold [so as to be sold] before it be brought into the fair and market. 2. An ingrosser is one that buys corn growing upon the ground (otherwise than by demise and grant) or any butter, or cheese, or other victuals, with an intention of selling the same again, for unreasonable profits. 3. A regrator is one that buys corn, or other dead victuals, in open fair or market, and the same doth sell again in some other fair or market, within four miles of the same place. All these are punishable in this Court.

Strict enquiry ought to be made of cottages erected contrary to Law. Now the Law is, that if any one shall set up a cottage without laying four acres of land to it; or the allowance of the Lord of the Soil, and the Justices of the Peace in open Sessions; he shall forfeit ten pounds for so doing, and forty shillings a month for the continuance of it. And, if any owner or occupier of a cottage shall suffer any inmates, or more families than one to co-habit therein, he shall forfeit to the Lord of the Leet ten shillings per month.

You are to inspect and examine into your Highways and Bridges, how they are repaired and mended, and whether the several persons concerned therein have done their due services towards the same; and if the hedges be kept in due repair, and the ditches, adjoining, be kept low and scoured as they ought; for defaults therein this Court may set a fine upon offenders.

If any footpath to Church, mill, or market, be denied, that hath

been an ancient and accustomed way; or if any house, wall, hedge, or ditch, be erected or made in the King's highway; or any water-course stopped, or turned thereunto, or out of its ancient course; if any scabbed horses, carrion, dung, or other offensive thing, be laid in, or near, to the highway, or any other nuisance whatsoever, to the annoyance of the King's subjects; it is here presentable and punishable.

You are to take notice what officers within the Precinct of this Leet ought to be now discharged of their respective offices, and to present the names of other fit persons to serve in their places.

You also have it in charge to enquire into, and present such things as relate to the Court Baron of your respective manors, and they are either between Lord and Tenant or between Tenant and Tenant.

First, you ought to enquire what advantages have happened to the Lord since the last Court, either by Escheat or Forfeiture, as if any freeholder hath committed felony, and thereof hath been lawfully convicted, the King shall have his year and a day, and afterwards his land shall fall to the Lord by Escheat; and if a Bastard hath purchased any land, and be dead without issue of his body, lawfully begotten, he can have no heir by law, so that the Lord shall have his land by Escheat.

If any customary Tenant hath committed felony, and thereof be committed, it is a forfeiture of his customary Estate. And if any customary Tenant hath leased out his customary Estate, without and by the Lord's licence, for more than a year and a day, it is a forfeiture of his customary Estate.

Where any customary Tenant hath suffered the buildings upon his customary Estate, to ruin, to decay, and to fall down, for want of reparation, or hath committed waste in felling timber-trees, without assignment, or lopping them at unreasonable times in the year, whereby they die, in cutting fruit-trees, or timber-trees for firing, they are forfeitures of his customary Estate, and if any customary Tenant, having two customary Estates, hath impaired the one to improve the other, it is a forfeiture of the customary Estate so impaired. If any customary Tenant refuse to do suit of Court, or to be sworn of the Jury, or to make presentment after he is sworn on the Jury, or to pay rent to his Lord, or to perform the services due to the Lord, these are all of them forfeitures of his Estate.

You are to enquire whether there be any freeholder dead, or that hath aliened his Estates, or any customary Tenant dead since the last Court, or before, and his death not yet presented, what

hath happened to the Lord upon his death, and who is the next Tenant.

You are also to enquire whether there be any rent, service, or custom, withheld from the Lord; or any of the Lord's lands be unjustly kept from him; whether any boundaries or landmarks between one Lordship and another, or between Tenant and Tenant, have been removed, or any encroachment hath been made upon the Lord's waste, or any trespass upon the Lord's royalties.

If any houses want repairing, hedges, gates or stiles want repairing, or ditches want scouring, or if any (has) prejudiced his tenement by carrying the compost or manure there made to other lands to the impoverishing of his tenement, you are to present the same.

You are to enquire of estrays, as where any strange beast comes into a Lordship, and is not claimed in a year and a day, it falls to the Lord of the Manor as an estray.

And you shall enquire whether the orders of the last Court, or any preceding Court, have been duly observed or not, and wherein and by whom any default hath been made.

You are likewise to enquire whether the several Tenants be now here to do suit of Court, and to amerce those who have made default in their appearance.

And if there be anything else that concerns the Lord's interest, or anything else unjustly done, or omitted between Tenant and Tenant, you have it in charge to present it.

To this address I add a few brief items, which illustrate the procedure of the Court.

Proclamation on Opening the Court.

All manner of persons that owe suit and service at this Court and View of Frankpledge of our Sovereign Lord the King together with the Court Baron of the Right Honourable . . . . . Earl of Egremont and Baron of Cockermouth, holden here this day, draw near and give your attandance.

Proclamation before Calling the Court.

You good men that are returned on the Jury to enquire for our Sovereign Lord the King, and the Lord of this Court Leet, answer to your names.

Oath of the Foreman of the Jury.

You, as foreman of this Jury, together with the rest of your

fellows, shall diligently enquire and true presentment make of all such things as shall be given you in charge, and are here enquirable. The King's Counsel, your own, and your fellows', you shall well and truly keep ; you shall present nothing out of hatred or malice, nor conceal anything through love, fear, or affection ; but in all things you shall well and truly present, as the same shall come to your knowledge, without partiality, according to the best of your skill and judgment. So help you God.

Oath of the Rest.

The same oath that A.B. your foreman hath taken on his part, you, and every of you, shall truly and well observe, and keep, on your parts. So help you God. (The Jury took this oath four at a time.)

Oath of Affeerors.

You shall well and truly affeer * and affirm the several amerciments here made, and now to you read over ; you shall spare no one out of love, fear or affection ; nor raise or enhance any one out of malice or hatred, but impartially shall do your duties herein. So help you God.

Dismission of the Court.

All manner of persons that have this day made their appearance, or that have anything to do at this Court, may from henceforth depart, and give their attendance again, upon a new Summons.

Constables' Oath.

You shall well and truly serve your Sovereign Lord the King, and the Lord of this Leet, in the office of Constable, for the year ensuing, or till another be appointed in your stead. So help you God.

The Turnsmen's Oath : of a Particular Parish.

You as Turnsmen for the Township or division of . . . . . shall well and truly present all such offences as have been committed within the said District, since the last Court, without prejudice or partiality. So help you God.

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* "Affeer, to fix or settle the amount of an amercement, to assess. Affeeror, he that affeers." (*New Eng. Dict.*).

The Turnmen sometimes failed to appear on the assembling of the court, for which omission and neglect the inhabitants of the manor concerned were fined. When this contempt of court was repeated the fine was increased. In 1773, Cleator, Arlecdon, and Frizington were all at fault in this matter, and the respective fines were 13s. 4d., 6s. 8d., and 10s. My own parish, or more correctly Cleator Manor, was particularly wayward :—

1780. Cleator fined 6s. 8d.
1792. Cleator fined 10s.
1810. Cleator fined 15s.
1813. Cleator fined £1.

The Rolls of the Manor Court give lists of the jury for respective years, but as a rule the places from which the jury are drawn are not named. The year 1717 is an exception to this, and the name of each juryman is followed by the name of the manor from which he came. I append this list, with satisfaction, for it is specially interesting to have both personal and place names :—

Jury, Michaelmas, 1717.—William Benn de Blackhow ; John Robertson de Whitehaven ; William Grayson de Woodend ; John Fryars de Calder ; John Pow of the same ; Hen. Batemen of the same ; John Hudson de Gosforth ; John Lowthwaite de Gosforth ; William Singleton de Drigg ; John Cupidge de Drigg ; Joseph Hunter de Drigg ; John Sharp de Wath ; John Barns de Cleator ; Thomas Williamson de Carleton ; Isaac Milikin de Carleton ; John Shepard de Rodersyke ; William Borradale de Middle Coulderton ; Thomas Ponsonby de Upper Coulderton ; Darcy Curwen de Beckermeth ; Gyles Russell de Beckermeth ; John Hunter de Egremond ; John Benson de Sniling (? Snellings) ; John Cook de Grains.

Strangely there are only twenty-three names here !

The question has often been raised as to when the court ceased to meet at the Castle. One fact appears certain, viz. : that the court met there until a late date in the eighteenth century. In 1789, and about that date,

the court is spoken of as being held at both the Castle or an inn, and after that date the Castle is mentioned no more. I have met with old people who have told me their grandfathers have told them, in their young days, that part of the old Court House in the Castle was roofed, and that the jury met there to be sworn in, and afterwards retired to some inn to transact their business. The inns which have been used for this purpose are—The Globe, The Red Lion, The Wheatsheaf, The Central and the King's Arms.

I will now give a few items from the Manor Rolls. They represent a large number of manors between Workington and Ravenglass. They are selected (1) to show the geographical extent of the jurisdiction of this Court; and (2) to show the great variety of cases adjudicated upon by this Court.

Egremont.

1710. We do find Anthony Patrickson of Skailgill Gent. sole purchaser from Henry Fox Junior of all that customary messuage tenement etc. by virtue of his deed indented bearing date 24th day of April 1677 commonly called and known by the name "Mordin Parkes"* situate, lying, and being in the lordship of Egremont of the yearly rent of 13s. 10d.

1747. W. H. Todd presents Simon Grason of Wood End for not hanging a gate leading from Wood End to Big Rigg Moor. If not amended before the 6th of May we amerce him at 3s. 4d.

Gosforth.

1641. Whereas complaint was made of the decay of a bridge at Blengbrowe in the parish of Gosforth, which is quite out of repair, we do order that the inhabitants of the said Parish shall make the same sufficient before the four and twentieth day of July next upon pain of xxs. and likewise that the said township of Gosforth shall turn the water into his right course at Blenge Bridge before the said time upon like pain.

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* Mordaunt Park.

EGREMONT CASTLE; FOUNDATIONS OF THE COURT-HOUSE, FROM THE SOUTH.

TO FACE P. 86.

Drigg.

1681. Nicholas Thomson of Drigg presents John Gaitscall of Drigg parish, for not repairing his beck brow joining on to the River of Irt, we do amerce him 6s. 8d.

1777. We present Daniel Gaitskel of Bell Hill for making a garden on the common of Drigg Carleton Moor (near the place where the late Duke of Somerset held a fair) of about 24 yards square, he having no land adjoining to it, for which we amerce the said Daniel Gaitskel in the sum of 5s.

Ravenglass.

1693. We do find William Johnson of Ravenglass heir-apparent to his father William Johnson late deceased, being of the yearly fineable rent of five shillings.

Irton.

1760. We find George Irton Infant, eldest son and heir of Samuel Irton Esq., deceased, for the Manor of Irton and Sainton (Santon) of the yearly quit rent of 7s. 6d.

Calder.

1682. We do find John Hudson of Calder, heir to Robert Taylor, of a messuage and tenement called and known by the name of Benn Place, being a quarter of the above named tenement to be and remain to his heirs for ever.

Wilton.

1697. We do find Jane the wife of Ferdinando Croudson, heir to her brother John Ponsonby deceased of one estate in Wilton and another estate in "Midel" Coulderton within the Lordship of Egremont.

1679. The Turney-men of Wilton and Braystones present Thomas Wood for his "laine" being in decay at Town End. Amerced 3s. 4d.

Ponsonby.

1644. We do order that the township of Ponsonby shall amend two "peeces of waie" betwixt New Mill and Calder Bridge before Martinmas next upon pain of xxs.

Corkickle.

1710. We do find Mary Addison, widow, heir to her father William, of all that messuage and tenement and customary estate situate lying and being in Corkecle. Rent 3s. 4d.

Arlecdon.

1752. We present Edward Wilson of "Arleckdon" upon the oath of John Walton for suffering his hedges to lay (lie) down, for which we amerce him in the sum of 13s. 4d.

Frizington.

1729. The attorney men of "Phrisington" present William Dunston for putting hogs upon "ower comon" (our common).

Amerced 13s. 4d.

Lamplugh.

1681. Upon the evidence of Mr. John Fletcher of Moorside: That Frances, the wife of Peter Fisher of Gill in Kelton in the parish of Lamplugh, for hindering and molesting Henry Jenkinson in leading his hay and other vestures from a close called The Meadow Shawe, to his own dwelling at Gill, being his usual and accustomed way, and therefore, we do amerce the said Peter Fisher and Frances his wife. 6s. 8d.

1730. Debora Bebe presents Joseph Fleming younger, in Lainplugh, for pulling up her wood in her water course for which we amerce the said Joseph Fleming 13s. 4d.

Moresby.

1681. The Turneymen of Moresby do present Bridget Graison, widow, and John Younghusband, for unlawful hounding upon the common. We do amerce each of these 6s. 8d.

Distington.

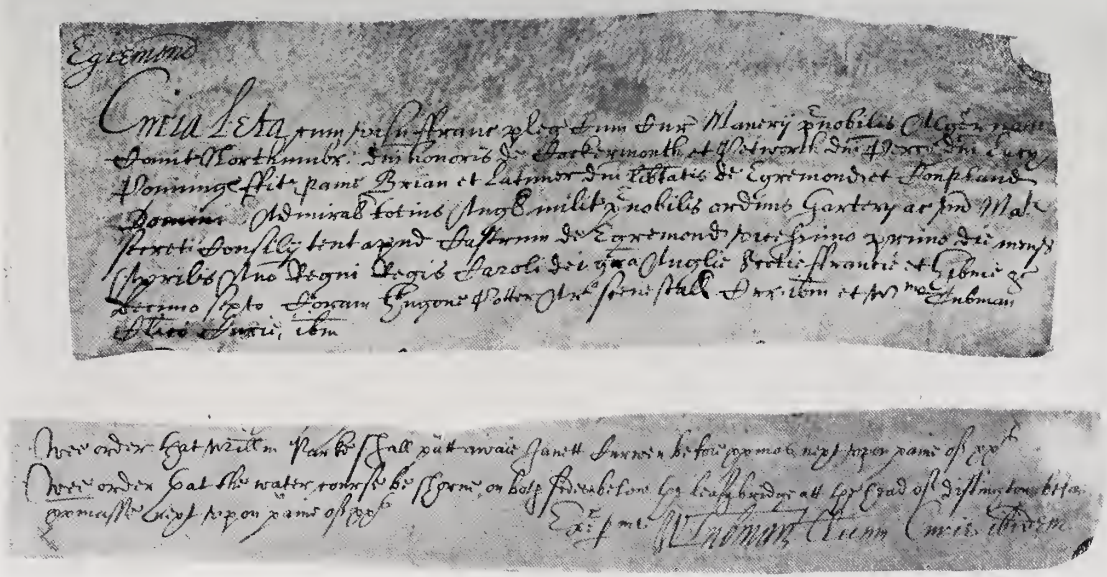
1644. We order that William Parke shall "putt awaie" Janet Curwen before Christmas next upon pain of xxs.

We order that the water course be "shorne" both sides below "Leasy-Bridge" at the road of Distington before Christmas next upon pain of xxs.

1689. James Richardson presents the wife of William Dickinson of "Dissington" for a slander saying that he had cheated her husband and her of six or "seaven" pounds. Amerced 3s. 4d.

The said James Richardson presents Cuthbert Johnson for a slander in saying that he was a cheating rogue and had been a cheater from his cradle. Amerced 6s. 8d.

1695. The Turnemen of Distington present Richard Harrison of High House in the Parish of Distington for suffering his head hedge to go out of repair, and for unlawfully hounding their goods upon the common. We do amerce him in 3s. 4d.



THE EGREMONT COURT ROLLS.

Preamble, 1640 (Latin); original width of writing 7¼ inches.
Orders entered, 1644 (English); original width of writing 8⅞ inches (*Vide* Distington).

TO FACE P. 88.

WORKINGTON.

1718. We "amercy" the township of Workington for the want of a Turneyman, 13s. 4d.

1729. We find "Elderd" Curwen, Esq. for lands at Workington, Winscales, and Harrington, heir to his brother, Henry Curwen Esq.

1756. The Turneymen of Workington present Matthew Cragg, Robert Steel, and Allen Wilson for Pinfold out of repair. Each amerced 13s. 4d.

I have now to add one or two reflections.

1.—Our predecessors possessed an excellent organization for the well-being of their community. In some quarters it is a practice to laugh at the "good old times," and to regard the first adjective as mere sarcasm. But, there is a sense in which the words are invested with a very real meaning.

2.—In some ways, the administration of justice was more effective than at the present time. Society was more cohesive, and the dispensation of punishment was more paternal. As one goes over the old records he feels as though a racial, almost tribal ethos or atmosphere presides over every phase of life.

3.—One absorbs the idea that the old agricultural life was sweeter and cleaner morally, than that of our congested industrial populations. Life was more natural certainly, and less artificial, than among our cosmopolitan communities.

In a word, the world went very well in those old days, and our departures and changes have not been, all and always, improvements.

ART. IV.—*Poor Relief in Cumberland in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.* By FRANCIS GRAINGER.

Communicated at Carlisle, April 24th, 1914.

UNTIL the Dissolution of the Monastic Houses the poor were looked to by them, but before Henry VIII. died the first enactments were passed in regard to Poor Law. The area chosen finally settled down to be the Township and so continued until 80 years ago. The rates were levied by the Vestry, or, where the Manor Court was still powerful, by the head jury, the collectors being the constables of each township; and the Justices either in Petty or Quarter Sessions were appealed to in case of need. The constable or bailiff also collected the fines or verdicts levied by the Manor Court, and this seems to have been his earliest employment, in addition to Manor fines and requirements. The farmer in Stuart times had to contribute towards the expenses and repair of his parish church, the overseers in this case being joined by the churchwardens.

The first Poor Law enactment fixed the contributors as "every inhabitant." It is clear that, until the Restoration, country parishes did not levy any rate, but the poor went from door to door in their parish and all contributed in turn to their maintenance. In 1636 the parish of Holm Cultram raised their contribution of £9 6s. 0d. ship-money by assessing a "taske," "that every horse-place in this lordsp pay xd.; every demy, xd., and every footeplace, iiiid.; and every cottager of ability and able, iiiid.; and those that be less able to pay, at the discretion of two honest men being neighbours, and of every young man at the discretion of the constables and of us." Later, the rates and taxes were levied by

the Purvey Rate. One purvey was £100, levied over the whole county; of the wards, Allerdale above Derwent contributed £33 6s. 8d., Allerdale below Derwent £16 13s. 4d., Leath Ward £20 16s. 8d., Eskdale £12 10s. 0d., Cumberland £16 13s. 4d. This continued to be the basis of county taxation and rating until 1810, when the first County Rating Act was passed. This was, of course, a very low rate per individual, and the rate was generally so many "purveys" as were required to raise the necessary sum. King James I., in 1617, observing the poverty of Cumberland, condescended to compound his prerogative for £100; hence the same, having been appointed throughout the county, obtained the appellation of Purvey Rate (Hutchinson's *Hist. of Cumberland*, vol. ii., p. 684).

That Cumberland was poor at that time is evidenced by the ship money assessment, which in 1636 was as follows:—Cumberland, £800 or £1 in 1251.91 acres; Westmorland, £600 or £1 in 809.53 acres; Middlesex, £20,180 or £1 in 8.629 acres; average for all England, £1 in 180.331 acres. Towards the end of the reign of Charles II., poor rate to acreage was in Cumberland, £4,988 or £1 in 200.73 acres: Westmorland, £1,890 or £1 in 256.84 acres. In 1649, a tax was levied over all England at the rate of £90,000 a month for six months, for the maintenance of the Scotch army, and Cumberland contributed £115 10s. 2½d. or £1 in 8,631.66 acres; Westmorland, £99 13s. 9¾d. or £1 in 4,854.32 acres; Middlesex, £2,282 16s. 7½d. or £1 in 22.13 acres. In 1660 an assessment was proposed in lieu of Wardship, the figures being:—Cumberland, £400 or £1 in 2,503 acres; Westmorland, £300 or £1 in 1,618 acres; Middlesex, £3,000 or £1 in 60.05 acres. The assessment for Land Tax in 1693 stood:—Cumberland, £3,174 or £1 in 315 acres; Westmorland, £3,014 or £1 in 161 acres; Middlesex, £307,140 or £1 in .586 acres; Northumberland, £25,107 or £1 in 74 acres. The earliest record I can find of rating for the poor is as follows:—

Holm Cultra[m] December 12th Año 1640. We the Sixteen Men whose names are underwritten doe assess the Taske for the weeklie rates of viii^{d} a weeke for ye relief of ye prisoners in goale, Kings Bench & Marshallsie, for the reliefe of Soldiers maimed in his Ma'ties Service, wch Taske being in toto xxxiiij^{s} & viij^{d} assessed by the Justices of peace upon this Lor^{pp} for the yeare bye past. Now we order the same to be collected & payed to the Constables in manner following viz. ij^{s} for ev^{rie} able Tenant for ev^{rie} owdie [other] Tenem^{t} 1^{s} and 1^{d} of ev^{rie} lesser Tenem^{t} & able cottager.

John Osmotherlie	John Jackson
Anthonie Barwis	Anthonie Austin
Thomas Sealbie	Anthony Watson

Again, at a Quarter Sessions held at Penrith, 7th October 1662, we read :—

Whereas the Inhabitants of Holme Cultrā have for sev'all yeares last past maynteyned amongst them a poore Boy one Ralph Roberts of wch charge one Ro^{bt} Parker uncle to ye said child did engage to ease them, the which he hath yet neglected to doe. Ordered thereupon on ye Petition of the s^{d} Inhabitants That ye two next Justices call the parties before them & order the p'misses as they shall thinke fitt. Given in open Court holden the day & yeare abovesaid. Guy Briscoe.

Ordered upon hearing & examination of ye reference abovesaid That Robert Parker Uncle to ye Boy Ralph Roberts shall pay ye sum of ffive pounds for to putt him to an Apprentice by ye Churchwardens & Overseers of ye Parish. Given under our handes the xiijth of January 1663. R^{i} Tolson.
Ro^{bt} Highmoor.

December ye 12th 1664. We the said xvi men whose names are subscribed to ye p'ceeding order doe Agree and order that there shall be Tenne Shillings assessed levyed & Collected wthin ye Lor^{pp} for & towards the buying of Cloathes for William Austin a poore blind man and that ye same be so assessed & collected with ye next Taske that comes to be payed for this Lor^{pp}.

June ye ffifth day 1666. Ordered ye day and ye yeare abovesaid that there shall be payed to Elizabeth Langcake and Jane Dand being two feeble and impotent women for and towards their maintenance the sume of ffortie shillings and that ye same be payed after ye rate of 5/- in the Quarter to each of them.

Elizabeth Langcake disclaiming her p'portion, the whole redounds to Jane Dand. ffrancis Grainger & others.

Apparently, it was only when the poor person could not walk "to seek his living" that relief was given. Sometimes the poor person appealed to Quarter Sessions. Thus, on July 4th, 1670, and 21st January, 1698, the appellants were granted 12d. per week, and this sum seems to have been considered the proper amount for some years. But a few years later we see the allowance reduced to 6d. a week. If the Tenants did not keep the poor according to custom—"every horseplace 2 dayes, at every Demy, foote place & Lessors one day"—means were taken to collect an equivalent; and this was 6d. per day.

Paupers in receipt of relief in their parishes were to be marked.

9th Oct. 1700. Order be given to the Petty Constables requiring them to cause good & careful ward to be kept constantly in the daytime from sunrise to sunset by two able men in all & every the most noted places & wayes wthin their respective Constablewicks to charge them to arrest all rogues, vagabonds and such as begg out of their respective parishes in the high way and cause them to be whipped or bring them before some Justice of the Peace to be committed to the House of Correction. Also to cause & see that every person in their respective parishes who receive Alms of the Parish hang upon the shoulder of their right sleeve of their uppermost garment in an open & visible manner a Badge & mark viz. a large Roman "P." together with the first letter of their Parish & that no person not having a badge shall receive alms.

In 1689, the poor rate in Holm Cultram was £13 17s. 4d. There is little information as to the administration of the poor rate until the latter half of the 18th century; but in 1765 it was agreed to open a house as a Workhouse for the poor—"as they are become so numerous"; the Tenant of the Parish farm being paid £2 2s. for opening part of his house for this purpose. Prior to this time an agreement had been entered into between "The Chapelwardens and overseers of the poor with the consent of the principal Inhabitants of the town of Whitehaven & Parish of St.

Bees," who had lately built a large and commodious Workhouse or Poorhouse "for the lodging maintaining and employing their poor therein," and the parish of Holm St. Cuthberts. The terms were to pay thirty shillings a year for house-rent, "and also such other sums of money for the maintenance and employment and for physick for such of the poor monthly as shall be sent thither and for the master's wages and to be allowed what the earnings of the poor amounts unto."

In the earliest records an "overseer" of the poor was appointed yearly, and up to the passing of the Poor Law, which substituted the Union as the unit instead of the parish, the duty of overseeing the poor was no sinecure. The collection of the poor rates was a cumbrous process in itself, being based on so many times 12/5, which was the contribution of Holm Cultram towards £100 levied over the County. The following items from the account of my grandfather, who was overseer of his parish in 1791, may be interesting. Only out-of-pocket expenses could be claimed—not even third-class railway fare. Then a journey to Carlisle cost 4/- ; a trip to Maryport "for myself and horse," 1/6 ; a journey to Carlisle to meet Rockliffe overseer 5/-. These two Carlisle journeys must have included fees paid, for the "expenses of John Winder and myself to Carlisle" only came to 2/6.

The following list of the payments in 1791 show the varied duties devolving on the overseer :—

Meeting at Abbey, Binding Cogtons boy apprentice to Jos. Rigg		2	6
To William Parker for cloathes for Jane Glaister's girl		10	0
To Dorothy Parker one quarter's pay		16	3
To William Tindail for her Board for a week ..		2	0
To Jos. Rigg, apprentice fee for Cogton's boy ..	5	5	0
Hoskin's child, a petticoat		2	1
Paid Dorothy Parker's child's Funeral		11	6
John Miller for duffle for Dorothy Parker a bedgown & petticoat		8	9

Solomon Harrison for a letter which came relating to Betty Temple's funeral		3d.
To Betty Harescough for a shift for Dorothy Parker	3	1½
For sewing the same shift, petticoat & bedgown ..	1	0
To Esther Gerrard for attending Betty Temple on her deathbed	9	0
A Journey to Wigton with Mary Huntingdon to father her child on Jos. Wilkinson	1	6
To Mr. Knibley for a warrant to apprehend Jos. Wilkinson	2	6
To Jos. Rigg of 1½lb wool for Stockings for Longcake's boy	1	0
To a boy's hat & leather apron for Hoskin's boy..	2	2

Sometimes an overseer had a delicate task allotted him. A certain Sally Kay figures largely in the accounts of 1791. After costing a considerable sum for duffle for herself and "cloathes" for her child, and a threat of legal proceedings against her erring lover, a marriage was arranged; for the overseer "went to Standing Stone to get a license for Joseph Sewell and Sally Kay." The expenses were 1/6 and the license £1 9s. 0d. The next day the overseer struck while the iron was hot, for 7/- was paid for executing the marriage, and "expenses at the said marriage" cost 1/8.

In addition, money was to be raised to pay for substitutes for those balloted for the militia*; and for the ballot for a man to serve in the Navy. A list was also kept of those liable and those exempt from these services, both farmers and owners. There was in those days a heavy tax on saddle horses; the tax-gatherer assumed liability on the part of anyone having a likely horse, and double the tax was charged; the demand specifying that "the double duty on the within surcharge may be avoided by delivering at any time before the day of appeal a true list of all

* The remuneration of the militia when chosen was fixed by Quarter Sessions. Thus:—"8th Oct. 34th George II. Ordered—That the price of labour with respect to the militia Laws be at the rate of 9d. per day and that no allowance be made to the family of a militia man unless such family reside in the parish from which such militia man be balloted."

the subjects of charge kept or used by you between the 5th day of April 1804 and the 6th day of April 1805."

The following is an account of taxes and cesses paid for the year 1794-5 :—

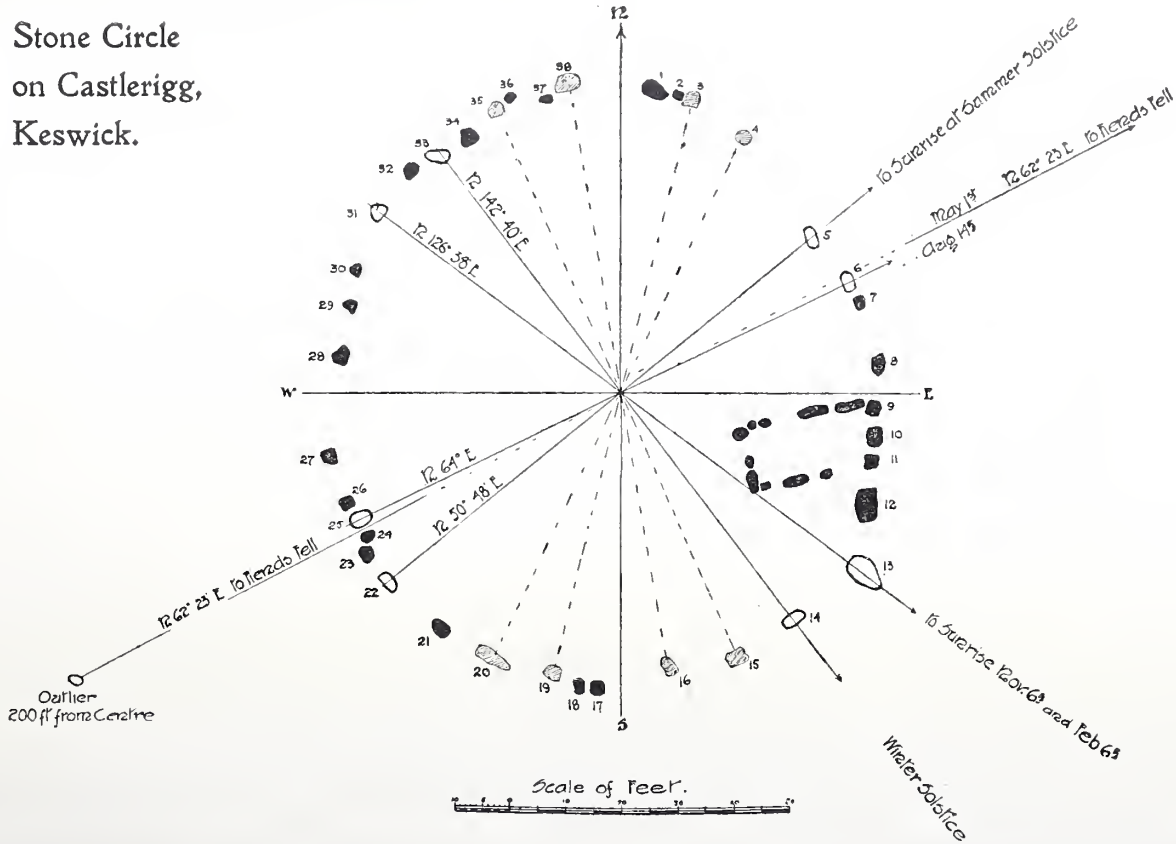
May 31. Paid to Wm Chamber poor sess at 6d pound	11	6	
Paid do five purveys of Church cess..		10½	
Paid to Robt Glaister 8 purvey County Stock ..	1	4½	
Aug. 21. Pd Wm Chambers poor sess at 6d in the pound	11	6	
1795			
Feb. 19. To Jos. Messenger 4 Purveys County Stock		8½	
Feb. 26. Wm Chamber poor sess and hiring a man for the Navy	1	3	0
Jos. Messenger 6 purvey County Stock	1	0½	
Jos. Wilkinson meal money	15	0	
Acredale tythe and Communion	1	11½	
	£3	18	7½

This on a rateable value of £23 comes to 3/5 in the pound apart from tithes on corn and hay, which was at that time collected by the Tithe-farmer in kind.

Another duty cast on the overseer was the taking of the Census. The overseer made out his own books and rendered the account to the proper authority, being paid one halfpenny per head !

H

Stone Circle on Castlerigg, Keswick.



Surveyed and Drawn By W.D. Anderson. March 1914

ART. V.—*Some recent Observations at the Keswick Stone Circle.* By W. D. ANDERSON.

Read at Carlisle, July 2nd, 1914.

THE various prehistoric structures which have been generically termed "Stone Circles" may be conveniently divided into three classes :—

(1) Those which have been built for sepulture, such as the Circles at Eskdale and Muir Divock ;

(2) Those built for strategic purposes, such as the Circle at Carrock, Mosedale ;

(3) Those which seem to have been built primarily for astronomical and religious use.

The Circle on Castlerigg, near Keswick, seems to belong to this last class, and its old name, "The Druid Circle," may be a rational designation. Most authorities are agreed that these Circles date from pre-Celtic times, and many think that the Druids belonged properly to this period, but the Celtic-speaking peoples called their priests "Druids" and there is evidence to show that the Circle at Keswick was used for religious purposes in Celtic times.

This Circle should have a special interest for us now, since owing to the foresight and energy of Canon Rawnsley it has been saved from the toils of the speculative builder. The latter, it is true, could not have interfered with the Circle itself, which already, as an "Ancient Monument," had been placed under the care of the Board of Works, but he could have surrounded it with villas in such a way that some of its most interesting features would have been obscured.

The purchase of the whole field in which the Circle stands by the National Trust has removed all fear of such a disaster.

In vol. v. of these *Transactions* (1879-1880), Art. vii., will be found an excellent plan and minute description of the Circle by Mr. C. W. Dymond, together with memoranda on it made by various writers in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

In the *Proceedings* of the Durham Univ. Phil. Society, vol. iii. (1908-1909), Prof. J. Morrow gives a plan of the Circle based on an independent survey, and some astronomical notes connected with it.

I have recently myself made a fresh survey, the result of which is to be seen in the accompanying plan. The orientation of the stones was determined by observation of the trigonometrical stations on the surrounding hills, with reference to the Ordnance Survey Sheet, and by a special communication from the Department with reference to the bearing of Fiend's Fell. This seems to agree with the orientation shown in the plans of both Mr. Dymond and Prof. Morrow.

There are at present 38 stones in the outer circle and 10 in the quadrangular enclosure, making 48 in all.

Stukeley (1725), Gray (1769), Hutchinson (1775), Gough (1805), and an anonymous writer in 1809, all speak of the Circle containing 50 stones.* Of the two missing stones, one seems to have been between stones 36 and 37, where Dymond indicates the "bed of a removed stone." The other Hutchinson describes as a "single square stone laid at a distance of three paces from the Circle opposite the eastern inclosure."

There is, 200 feet to the S.W. of the centre of the Circle, an outlying stone which I am informed used to stand some inches above the surface of the ground. Professor Morrow observed it in 1907 and gives a rough indication of its site in his plan. Last year there was considerable difficulty in finding it, as its upper part had been broken off and it was completely covered by grass. It seems to

* Dymond, op. cit., p. 50 *et seq.*

be a stone of considerable importance, and had it not been observed and recorded by Morrow, would probably have been lost sight of forever.

Another stone, possibly also an outlier, lay in the E. fence of Castle Lonning, and had been used as a stile for entering the field. When a wooden stile was put up in this place last year, the stone was moved and on its under side, which had escaped the weather and wear of feet, a large number of transverse scratchings were revealed. This stone has been placed within the field in an erect posture so that its markings can be examined. It now stands about 2 feet nearer the Circle than it did. Its original distance from the Centre was 300 feet.

The Circle has been designed with a radius of 50 feet. There were apparently 40 stones in its circumference and 10 in the quadrangle.

Morrow's outlier is 200 feet from the centre, and the other stone 300 feet. These decimal quantities are worthy of note.

Many other Circles in the N. of England have been designed with this 50 feet radius. The Circle at Gunnerkeld, near Shap, consists of two concentric circles, the outer with a radius of 50 and the inner with one of 20 feet. It almost seems as if a foot of 12 inches had been the builders' standard of length, and should this prove to be so, perhaps it may throw some additional light upon the question of who these builders were.*

The arrangement of stones in the outer ring of the Keswick Circle is pear-shaped. This is due to stones 30 to 38 and 1 to 4 not following the curve of the almost perfect arc in which stones 5 to 29 lie.

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* In Egypt in the 4th Dynasty a cubit of 20.63 inches was the standard measure. The Greek *foot* of 12.45 inches originated in Babylon by the application of a sexary system to the decimal division of the Egyptian cubit (*Encyclop. Brit.*, 9th Ed., Art. "Measures and Weights"). But the *foot* of 12 inches seems to have been known in Egypt, for such a cubic foot of water weighs exactly 1,000 Egyptian ounces.

Stones 38 and 1 are obviously the pillars of a northern entrance and it seems possible that they originally formed a gateway to a short avenue, such as exists in the Circles of Swinside, Long Meg, Stanton Drew and others, and that the stones 30 to 38 and 1 to 4 may have been moved out of a true circle by a race which succeeded the original builders.

We should now consider what should be taken as a central point of the building in its present form. Both Dymond and Morrow have selected a point in the meridian line that bisects the northern entrance. Dymond obtains his centre by bisecting this line, but Morrow selects a point a little to the south of this, a point that is in line with the apex of stone 1, and a marked feature in the northern horizon formed by the gap or nick between Blencathra and Lonscale Fell. This alignment he considers of importance in dating the building of the Circle.

The centre that I have fixed upon is about 18 inches to the S.E. of Morrow's centre. It is a point at which eight diameters connecting opposite stones intersect, and for reasons that will be stated I believe this point played an important part in the astronomical observations that were made by the users of the Circle.

Of these eight diameters, all of which are shown in the Plan,* four were apparently used as sight-lines for determining certain dates by the position on the horizon of the rising sun. These diameters are the ones connecting stones 22 and 5, 25 and 6, 31 and 13, 33 and 14.

The Celts in the Isle of Man and Cumberland belonged to the Goidelic (Gaelic) branch, whereas in the rest of England they were mostly of the Brythonic or British group. It may be better, therefore, to use Gaelic nomenclature in considering the Circle from a Celtic standpoint.

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* In the Plan the unshaded stones connected by continuous lines are those which indicate sunrise. The shaded stones connected by interrupted lines were probably used for star observations. Lines connecting the black stones would not intersect at the centre.

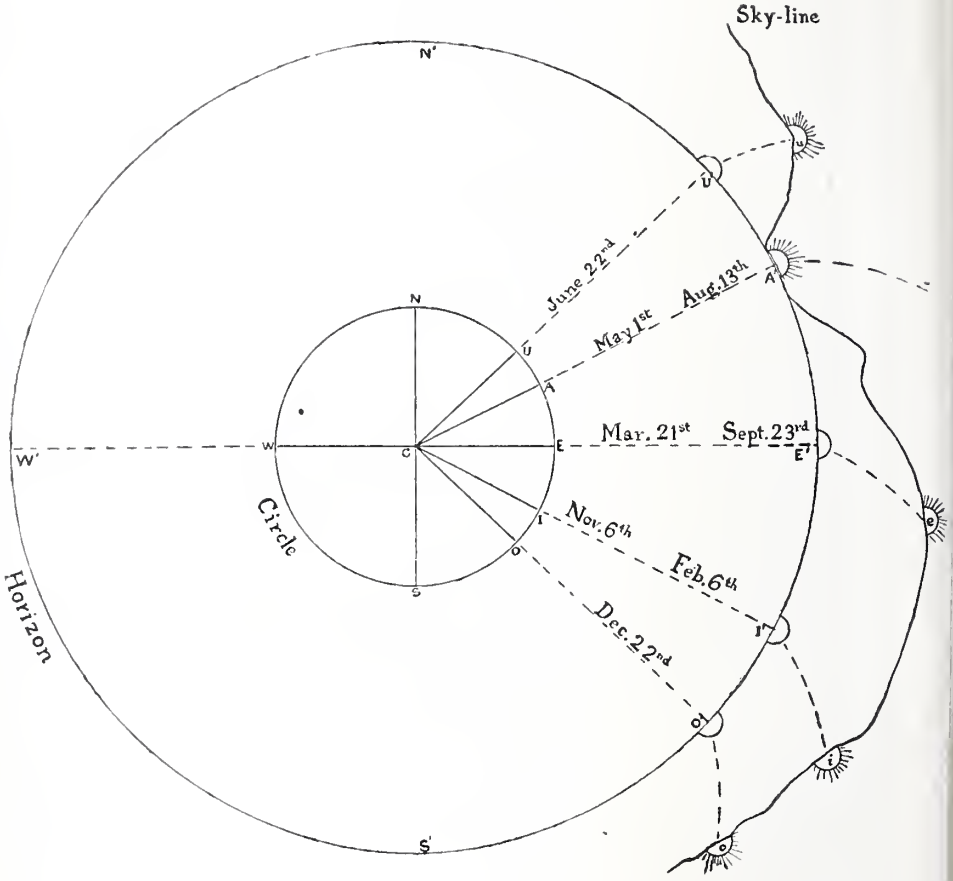

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE POSITION OF THE SUNRISE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN THE LATITUDE OF KESWICK. RADIANT SUNS SHOW THE POSITIONS OF SUNRISE AS MODIFIED BY THE HILLS ROUND THE KESWICK CIRCLE.

The Celtic year was divided into two seasons only, winter and summer. Winter lasted from the beginning of November till the beginning of May, and summer the other half of the year. These seasons were divided from each other by the Bealtuinn festival at the beginning of May, and the Samhuinn festival at the beginning of November. The latter marked the beginning of the Celtic year and was the more important festival. Lugunasd was in August, and Feill-Bride, or Bridget's feast, at the beginning of February.

Bealtuinn was in honour of the Earth-god, Beal. Lugunasd in honour of the Sun-god, Lugh. Possibly Samhuinn was dedicated to a god of fertility, "Samh."

At the risk of explaining what is already well-known, let me call attention to the accompanying diagram in which N., E., S., W. represent the cardinal points of a circle whose centre is C, situated on a large plain and surrounded by an even horizon, N′ E′ S′ W′.

If the east and west diameter, E. W., be produced both ways to the horizon at E′ and W′, these points will be the positions of the sun's rising and setting, as seen from the centre of the circle at the Spring and Autumn equinox.

After the vernal equinox, March 21st, the sun rises more and more to the north till the Summer solstice is reached on June 22nd. A line C U′ whose inclination to W. E. is dependent on the latitude of the place will, if produced in a north-easterly direction, cut the horizon at the point U′ where the "Midsummer" sun rises.

After this the sun will rise each day more to the E., till on September 23rd it regains the equinoctial line W. E. Then it will rise more and more to the S. till the Winter solstice, December 22nd, is reached. At this date the sunrise will be indicated by the line C O′ whose inclination to W. E. is equal to that of the line C U′.

From this point sunrise moves back again till it reaches the equinoctial line on March 21st.

All this is on the supposition that the horizon is even, but if the horizon, or more properly the *sky-line*, is hilly, the normal position of sunrise is altered. Imagine every point in the undulating line *u e i o* to be vertically above the horizon; that line may be taken to represent such a hilly sky-line.

As the sun's path is oblique, (dotted lines, U *u*, E *e*, etc.), the hills will have the effect of bringing each sunrise more to the South. This is the case at the Keswick Circle.

Our year has been arranged with reference to the vernal equinox, but apparently this was not the case in the days when Stone Circles were used for the regulation of the kalendar. There is no equinoctial alignment at the Keswick Circle, nor as far as I can gather has one been found in connection with any of the ancient stone monuments of Britain. The reason for this may be that the Druids (let us boldly call them so) had no convenient method of determining this alignment, whereas the fixing of the solstitial sight-lines would present little difficulty. It seems highly probable that it was on these lines that the Celtic kalendar was based.

The Summer solstitial line at the Keswick Circle is well marked. It connects stones 22 and 5: the latter is pointed and the former notched at the top, so that they could have been used like the fore and back sight of a rifle. Stones 33 and 14 indicate the Winter solstice. As 33 has fallen the sight line is not so well defined. The first alignment is slightly to the North and the second slightly to the south of the solstitial sunrises of to-day. This is an important point and will be referred to later.

As already stated, the two principal Gaelic feasts were Samhuinn and Bealtuinn. Next in importance were Lugunasd and Feill-Bride.

We could hardly learn either from history or tradition the *exact* days of the year on which these feasts were held, but the fact that in the Gaelic of to-day Bealtuinn is

May-day, Lugunasd Lammas, August 1st, Samhuinn All Saints' Day, November 1st, and Feill-Bride Candlemas, February 2nd, not only indicates the approximate dates, but suggests that the early missionaries adopted and christianised the old pagan feasts in the case of the three last, but were unable to slide Bealtuinn either back or forward to the moveable feasts of Easter or Whitsunday, so that till quite recently May-day retained many of its pagan rites, with its May-pole or Asherah, its "Beltane" fires and mock sacrifices.*

Probably the dates of these feasts varied within small limits in different localities and in different periods. In the Appendix to Lockyer's book on Stonehenge,† a summary is given of the dates on which the May and November sun was apparently observed, as shown by the alignments connected with a series of British monuments. The May sun alignments indicate dates ranging from April 25th to May 9th, and the November sun alignments from November 1st to November 12th. The mean of these dates being May 1st and November 6th. Sunrises on these mean dates are indicated by the alignments of the Keswick Circle.

A line from the outlier, through the centre of the Circle and continued to the horizon, ends in Fiend's Fell, in the Pennine Range,‡ where the sun is seen to rise on May 1st and where the Bealtuinn fires were possibly lit on the eve of the feast.

A line from stone 31 to stone 13 points to sunrise on the Helvellyn Range, on November 6th, when Samhuinn was probably celebrated, the same sight-line indicating sunrise on February 6th, Feill-Bride or Bridget's Feast.

Samhuinn was the beginning of the Celtic year, and

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* Within living memory "victims," chosen by lot, had to jump through the Bealtuinn bonfires in the Highlands of Scotland.

† Sir Norman Lockyer, *Stonehenge and Other British Monuments*, p. 481.

‡ Now obscured by the plantation at Goosewell farm.

Bride or Bridget was the tutelary goddess of the Cumberland Celts, the Brigantes. This sight-line is formed, as might be expected, by two distinctive stones. The diameter connecting stones 25 and 6 indicates sunrise on August 14th and it is possible that this was the date on which Lugunasd was held. It must be remembered that unless the local atmospheric conditions in olden time were very different from what they are now, and this we cannot assume, sunrise on any given date could only occasionally be observed, so that the festal dates must have been normally reckoned by counting days from the previous feast, and the sun observations, when they could be made, only used to check these dates.

Possibly symmetry in spacing the greater festivals may have been sought. This may have suggested holding Lugunasd on August 14th instead of the 13th, when the sun rises in the May alignment. By this arrangement an equal number of days, 84, would lie between the February and May festivals and the August and November ones, thus :—

Nov. 6th to Dec. 22nd	.. .. ..	46 days
,, to Feb. 6th	.. ..	46 ,,
Feb. 6th to May 1st	.. ..	84 ,,
,, to June 22nd	.. ..	52 ,,
June 22nd to Aug. 14th	.. .. ..	53 ,,
,, to Nov. 6th	..	84 ,,
		365 days

Some such intercalation of a day would have been necessary to complete the year of 365 days, and the Keswick Circle seems to suggest that this was done at the feast of Lugunasd.

There must have been a further periodical intercalation as in our Leap-year, but there seems nothing to indicate when this was done.

It is probable that the Celtic kalendar, being under the control of frequent sun-observations, escaped the great errors that occurred in the kalendars of pagan Rome and Christian Europe.

In the following Tables the sight-lines of the Keswick Circle and the calculations based on them are summarised.

The observations were made with a small theodolite whose horizontal circle read to $7\frac{1}{2}'$, and the vertical arc to $2\frac{1}{2}'$.

The other data upon which the calculations were based are as follows :—

(1) Latitude of Circle, 54° 36′ 3″ (taken as 54° 36′).
(2) Height of Circle above mean sea level, 720 feet.
(3) Azimuth of Trigonometrical station on Fiend's Fell, from Circle N. 63° 22′ 54″ E. (taken as 63° 23′).
(4) Altitude of apparent sun, at sunrise, corrected thus :
  i. Refraction deducted, ——mean value for alt.
  ii. Semi-diameter deducted.
  iii. 9″ added for parallax between alts. 0° and 6°.
  iv. 2′ added to alt. of sky-line to represent appreciable amount of sun's upper limb.

Although some of these fundamental data have been computed to seconds of arc, the calculations founded on them have been worked out only to minutes and half-minutes. From the nature of the observations and alignments anything more precise would have been obviously useless.

For a general understanding of the Tables the following terms may be explained :—

Altitude of the sky-line means its angular distance above the level of the observer.

Azimuth of a point on the sky-line is its angular distance from a vertical plane running N. and S. of the observer. In other words, its true bearing.

Declination of the sun is its angular distance from the celestial equator, north or south. This declination is

continually changing, and is to be found in the *Nautical Almanack* for every day of the year.*

The declination of any point of the skyline can be calculated when the latitude of the place and the altitude and azimuth of the point are known. Having determined the declination of such a point on the eastern horizon, by referring to the Almanack, we can find on what day or days in the year the sun has this declination, and we shall then know that it will rise at this point on these days.

TABLE I.

Sight-line.	Stones.	Azimuth.	Sky-line feature.	Altitude.
No. (1)	22–5	N 50° 48′ E	Scales Fell ..	3° 15′
(2)	Outlier to centre of Circle	63° 23′	Fiend's Fell ..	0° 37′
(3)	25–6	64°	Pennines ..	0° 37′
(4)	31–13	126° 38′	Great Dodd ..	5° 28′
(5)	33–14	142° 40′	Helvellyn Range	4° 16′

TABLE II.

Sight-lines as in Table I.	Alt. of sun rising at this point.	Declin. of sun.	Date.	Celtic Feast.
No. (1) ..	2° 48′	23° 54′ N	Summer solstice	
(2) ..	− 0° 3′ 30″	15° N	May 1st-2nd	Bealtuinn
(3) ..	− 0° 3′ 30″	14° 40′ N	Aug. 14th	Lugunasd
(4) ..	5° 5′	15° 48′ S	Nov. 6th & Feb. 6th	Samhuinn Feill-Bride
(5) ..	3° 50′	23° 54′ S	Winter solstice	

It will be noticed in Table II. that the declination of a sun's rising in the solstitial alignments is 23° 54′, whereas

* The sun's declination is given at *noon*, and this must be corrected to that at the hour of sunrise by the use of "Hourly variation" column.

at the present time the declination at these dates is only 23° 27′.

The sun's declination at the solstices is the measure of the angle which the plane of the ecliptic makes with that of the equator, and this angle has been diminishing for many thousand years.

According to Stockwell's Tables,* this angle was 23° 54′ in the year 1650 B.C.,† but owing to the very slow rate of change in the angle, about ½″ a year, and the necessary want of precision in the sight-lines coupled with the irregularity of the horizon, the value of this observation is not as great as it might seem to be at first sight; still, I think that one can reasonably infer that these sight-lines were used between 1000 and 2000 B.C. This includes the date 1400 B.C. suggested by Morrow.‡

The *exact* agreement of the declinations calculated from the two solstitial alignments is interesting, but must be looked upon as largely fortuitous.

The declination 15° shown in the sight-line (2) represents the sun's declination between May 1st and May 2nd at the present time. If a correction be made for the greater obliquity of the ecliptic about 1600 B.C., the date becomes May 1st, and applying the same correction to the November and February sun, we get as dates November 5th-6th and February 6th-7th.

It should be noted that the sight-line to the May sunrise on Fiend's Fell passes through "Long Meg and Her Daughters," suggesting some inter-relation between that Circle and the Keswick one.

As has been pointed out by Morrow, the median line

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* See Lockyer, op. cit., p. 130.

† 1650 B.C. is the date Lockyer obtained at Stonehenge, and he allowed 200 years more or less as the limits of error. The limits are wider here.

‡ Prof. Morrow found an alignment from his centre through the apex of stone 1 to the nick between Blencathra and Lonscale Fell. The declination of this nick is 37° 19′, and this was in 1400 B.C. the declination of *Arcturus*, which he believes was then used as a "warning star," whose rising heralded the dawn at certain times of the year.

of the quadrangle points to the summit of Great Mell Fell. This may or may not have been an astronomical alignment. Possibly the quadrangle was a sanctuary dedicated to some deity whose image or symbol was on that hill. On the other hand, if this were a sun alignment, it would point to the rising of an April sun (about April 6th), a month in which, as far as we know, there was no important Celtic feast. But this month was among the Saxons sacred to Eastre (German, *Ostara**), the goddess of Dawn and although the Norsemen are not known to have had an analogous goddess, Austra, still we find in the Edda a male deity, Austri, a spirit of light, who may have been worshipped like Eastre in April.†

If one may argue from the way the Hebrews adopted the Gilgals (Stone Circles) which were built by their predecessors in Palestine, one may suppose that, if our Circle was built in pre-Celtic times, it was subsequently used by Celts and possibly Norsemen in turn, and even by those erring Christians whom Jocelin tells us were found by St. Kentigern in these mountainous regions.‡

I submit these notes in the hope that some more competent observer than myself may confirm or correct my work and conclusions.

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* Hence German *Ostermonat*, April.

† Jacob Grimm's *Teutonic Mythology*, trans. by Stallybrass, vol. i., p. 291.

‡ Pinkerton, *Lives of the Scottish Saints*, vol. ii., cap. xxiii., p. 47 "plurimos a fide alienos, alios in fide erroneos, ad Christianam convertit religionem."

ART. VI.—*The Folk-lore of Isis Parlis and the Luck of Edenhall.* By the REV. C. E. GOLLAND, M.A.

Read at Carlisle, July 2nd, 1914.

THIS paper attempts to render some probable reasons for an etymology suggested for a Cumberland place-name; viz.:—ISAY (or Isis) PARLIS. This may represent the Celtic word *Aesidhe,* pronounced "Eeshea," and *Parlis,** the meaning being "Jars of the Mound-folk." In popular speech an equivalent might be "the Fairies' Cups." This etymology would point to an old Celtic rite, once in special vogue in this locality. This rite would be connected with the religious use of a vessel of magical and talismanic virtue.†

The immediate surroundings contain for comparison the place-name "Honeypots," as well as the Luck at Edenhall and the well-known superstition so long associated with it.

Legendary tales and myths may linger on in the same locality for two thousand years or more, without suffering great alteration in form; this has been clearly demonstrated.‡ Thus it is quite conceivable that the legend which hangs round a Luck might yield its secret to investigation, and be recognisable as a surviving trace of

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* Murray's *Dialect Dictionary* gives "Parrlie" (parli), Scotch, a small barrel. "There's a bit Parrlie o' the right Glenferrichan baith sides o' the beasties."

† Food for the dead—see the quotation given in Brand's *Popular Antiquities,* p. 5:—"Alle that take hede to dysmale days, or use nyce observaunces in the newe moon, or in the new Yere, as setting mete or drynke by night on the benche, to fede Alholde or Gobelyn;"—from Richard Pynson, *Dialogue of Dives and Pauper,* printed in 1493.

‡ See illustrations in *Modern Greek Folklore and Ancient Greek Religion* (Lawson). In Chapter ii., p. 254, the author speaks of certain "correspondences which attest the integrity of popular tradition for some two thousand years," and of other traditions "which faithfully record a superstition which dates from before Homer." The clue that led to the discovery in the "King's Mound" at Gokstad is a case of tradition lasting eight hundred years.

some Celtic rite once practised hereabout. What if that supposed rite had something to do with the "jars of the mound-folk?"

The mention of a mound suggests the worship of ancestral spirits; and the mention of a Luck suggests the object of worship, viz., to secure the fertility of the flocks and herds, of the tribal life, and of the year's increase. The breaking or removal of a Luck is always understood to be of ill omen for the possessors of it; and on the contrary, whilst it is safely guarded, we are always to understand that the tribe or clan or family to whom it belongs will flourish and prosper.

We find a clear parallel to this idea in the old mythic lore both of Wales and of the Irish tribes. The "Caldron of Bronwen" (Welsh *Mabinogion*) corresponds with the Luck; because while the Caldron has a magical power of renewing life, it also, when broken, brings disaster to the people who hold it—disaster which cannot be remedied. In Irish legend, the magic vessel is associated with the "Stone of fate" and the spear and sword of Lug. It was called the "Caldron of the Dagda," and had the property of yielding an inexhaustible supply of food and drink. Mr. Nutt (*Studies in the legend of the Holy Grail*) tells us that "the Dagda, or good god, seems to have been the head of the Irish Olympus. A legend anterior to the eleventh century, and belonging to the oldest stratum of Celtic myth, ascribes to him power over the earth; without his aid the sons of Miledh could get neither corn nor milk; it is therefore no wonder to find him possessor of the magic caldron, which may be looked upon as a symbol of fertility, and as such akin to similar symbols in the mythology of nearly every people" (p. 184). The "good god" was also called Brons or Bran (p. 211), who is identified (this writer remarks) by Professor Rhys with the old Celtic god Cernunnos, that Celtic Dis from whom the Gaul boasted his descent; and who, as god of the underworld,

was also god of knowledge and riches. Thus the Celtic vessel of legend was capable both of renewing life, and also of bestowing fertile seasons on the earth, and had connection with the underworld.

May we then infer from the local tale of a Luck treasure surviving to this day, that the old Celtic inhabitants believed that there was one of these magic vessels in the possession of their tribe? If so, why did these Celtic inhabitants also talk of the mound-folk and their jars, and locate these jars at "Isis Parlis"? Did they habitually offer jars of food to the mound-folk at some stated season? Was it that from which they dated the beginning of their year, since Bran* was also the god of beginnings and endings, like the Latin Janus? There is some evidence of it; and it is surely significant too that there was an ancient custom on the third Sunday in May of holding a rustic festival† exactly in the locality of our place-names (Honeypots,‡ etc.); it was called "Sugar and water Sunday," as described by Brand. What did it mean?

We may use Greek and Latin customs to throw light on the old Celtic rites, with due precaution. The popular

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* Sir John Rhys, *Hibbert Lectures*, p. 94.

† Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, p. 521 (Wells and Fountains) :—"In the North of England it has been a custom from time immemorial for the lads and lasses of adjoining villages to meet in a body at springs or rivers on a certain Sunday in May to drink sugar and water. . . . At the 'Giant's Cave,' near Eden Hall in Cumberland, a vast concourse of both sexes assembles for this purpose on the third Sunday in May."

For these Mid-Lent festivals, or "Mothering Sundays," see Brand, pp. 56-58 :—"In the Lemuria, which was observed on the ninth of May, every other night for three times, to pacify the ghosts of the dead, the Romans threw beans on the fire of their altars to drive them out of their houses. Why we have substituted peas, 'carlings,' does not appear." The May concourse at Giant's Cave is thus analogous in aim and purpose to the feeding of spirits at New Year or new moon; the practice for some reason survived in this spot with a specially vigorous life.

‡ May not this be significant? See *Modern Greek Folklore, etc.*, p. 533, on the special portion of food sent to the grave from the house of mourning. "The most generally approved viand is a specially prepared flat cake spread with honey. Jars of honey were given to the dead Patroclus, and Aristophanes, *Lys* 599, mentions a 'honey cake' (*melitoutta*) in connection with a funeral.

"From this it would appear that not only has the custom of providing food for the dead remained in force for nearly two thousand years, but even the kind of food has not changed. The honey cake, though now called the soul cake, is still prepared . . . according to a classical recipe and sweetness still gratifies the palate of the dead."

festival then of "Mothering Sunday" is parallel to the Parentalia, Feralia, and Anthesteria, or more exactly to the Lemuria. The purpose of all these classical customs was the same, to honour the dead with gifts of food and drink, and then to get quit of their presence in the upper world. They called the potions offered to ancestral spirits "Hermes,"* i.e., "Luck potion." It is not extravagant to suppose a similar observance and rite at Edenhall, for securing "Luck."

So we get a natural explanation. The mound-folk are the ghosts of departed ancestors; at the appropriate season the feast begins, their kindly help is won by gifts; the life and vegetation in nature around is understood to be bound up with the vigour no less than with the goodwill of the ghosts; in either case they require food. Jars of food, strictly taboo to the living, are set apart in or near the mound where the inurned ashes rest. In return they bestow fertility—the luck of the year. To break the Jar is naturally disastrous—whether the urn-jar or the food-jar. So to render due observance in due season brings the luck of the year.

Archæological remains offer a certain amount of support to this explanation. To put it very briefly, there seems ground for supposing that round some, though not all, urn-interments, a circle of stones or stumps was built, having for object the keeping of a record of the lapse of days and months. But why place it round the grave-cist? Also in the burial chamber itself there was often placed a vessel of unexplained purpose, called an incense cup,†; or

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* The learned Patriarch Photius gave this definition of the word "Hermes" in his *Lexicon*:—"Hermes—a kind of drink which was the property of the good daimon and of Zeus Soter" (quoted with comments in Miss Harrison's *Themis*); i.e., the year-daimon on whom depended the year's fertility had a jar of some drink exclusively reserved for himself and the word denoting it conveys exactly our idea of "luck." The Greek exclamation *koinos Hermes* means "shares in your luck," and might originate very naturally out of the luck-vessel of the good daimon.

† Purpose unexplained, according to Canon Greenwell, *British Barrows*. Why may they not have been part of an appliance for feeding the ghostly

again an extra urn is inverted over the ashes in the principal urn ; or the ashes lie under an inverted urn. Why was this ? The readiest way of explaining the coexistence of these incidents of urn-burials seems to be that a " calendar ring " of stones determined some date of mystic import, and the extra vessels indicate the means by which the ancestor spirit was strengthened and persuaded to resume for another round of seasons his protective office (i.e., by gifts of food) ; perhaps he was supposed to be imprisoned afterwards in the chamber. As there are a number of circles of thirty stones (as estimated) enclosing in each case a smaller circle of eleven or twelve stones, various writers have suggested that some significance belongs to these numbers.

One perfect specimen of such a circle was discovered in the neighbourhood of Chipping, North Lancashire, in 1899. Near it occurs the place-name Parlick ; in which " Parli " perhaps can be identified—*Parl-loca*, i.e., " enclosure of the jar."* The arrangement of the urns found there suggests a practice of feeding ancestral spirits as described above. To one of later times looking down from higher ground, the outline of such a ring-circle would resemble the rings with a small gap used for fibulæ, or torques. Hence fancifully there might arise a myth

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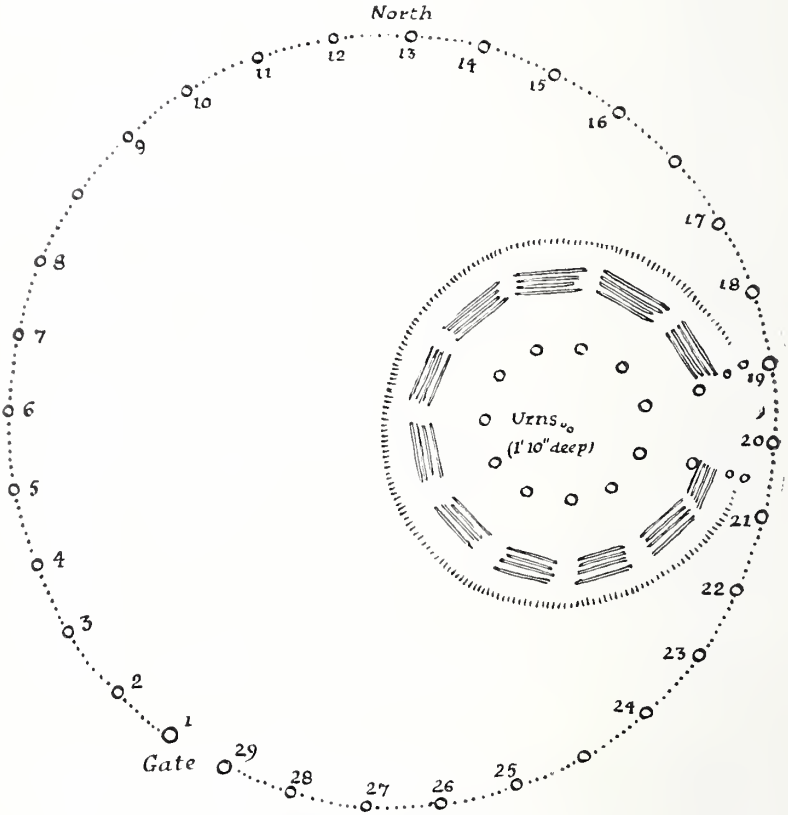
occupant of the Cist ? See note, *Early Age of Greece*, p. 510, on " the custom of pouring blood, wine or oil through a funnel " into the grave. This " doubtless renewed the faint vitality of the dead hero, who could thus more effectively watch over his people." What can be described as a " Caldron " was sometimes used (p. 429) ; " Above (the human ashes and charcoal in the urn) came a piece of sheet bronze, probably the remains of a Caldron, etc."

* *Transactions* of the Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarian Society, vol. xvii., p. 254 ; xviii., p. 114. The diagram (p. 118) is based on the plan in the second of these papers, on " the Bleasdale Bronze Age interment," by the kind permission of the Council of the Lancs. and Ches. Ant. Soc., of Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., F.S.A., etc. the author of the paper, and of Mr. Sidney Wilson, the surveyor of the site ; a permission, however, which does not involve assent to the interpretation of the circle here attempted. Also *ibid.*, xxix., p. 19, where a different view of the circle is maintained. The writer of the last paper observed " throwing-stones " round the outer circle, and inside it : possibly these were used as counters.

Wyld and Hurst, *Lancashire Place-Names*, take Parlick to mean " Pear orchard." The rough, bleak aspect of the hill makes this seem unlikely.

about a wheel or ring belonging to the demi-god or hero in the precincts. Celtic sun-heroes have rings given to them by legend.* So also has Woden; but the ring of



THE CIRCLE NEAR PARLICK, LANCS.
(Bleasdale Bronze Age Interment).

Woden has a peculiarity which gives away the secret of such rings; for "it dropped eight rings every ninth night."

* See Sir John Rhys, *Celtic Heathendom*, p. 454, and *Hibbert Lectures*, p. 210. Note the mention of the *mog ruith*, slaves of the wheel. In what manner of ministration were they occupied? Ring of Woden, *Draupnir*, *Celtic Heathendom*, p. 375. The Celtic week was eight days. See Ridgeway, *Early Age of Greece*, p. 536, note. "Odin is Mercurius," Chadwick, *Cult of Othin*, pp. 30, 35. Odin or Woden is therefore also Hermes, and so a *Psychopompos*, or guardian god of the underworld spirits.

Here we are entitled to see an unmistakeable allusion to the Celtic "nine-eight week." Apply that method of keeping tally of the days of a synodic month to the ring near Chipping. From the thirty-two spaces three will be dropped; but the Celts added a half-day* to the sum at the beginning of each month, thus we get the exact space of time from one new moon to the next—twenty-nine and a half days. This will hardly be a coincidence.

When twelve new moons have been observed, eleven days are still required to equate the resulting sum of 354 days with the 365 days of the solar year; and again it can hardly be a coincidence that there are eleven stumps in the smaller circle. They compare with the eleven shields which Numa had laid up in the temple of Mars, who was the god of the young year. Latin tradition made this king (Numa) fix the length of the year (*annus*, i.e., "ring") at 365 days. Not far from Isis Parlis there is a small circle of eleven stones, at Maughanby.

Admitting the significance of the facts, it may be asked —How can we explain the fact that the "Luck" vessels or other Luck objects (such as crystal balls or skulls†) are

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* This seems the only logical construction to place on Caesar, *De Bell. Gall.*, vi., 18 (note that they began "the day" at sunset), "Dies natales et mensium et annorum initia sic observant, ut noctem dies subsequatur"; i.e., the last day of each month must have been reckoned to contain two nights, or thirty-six hours. But this must have been a purely formal reckoning; the addition (or diminution) of twelve hours being registered by some mechanical time-recorder. For it is surely impossible to suppose that a day, in the popular sense of the word and for practical purposes, could begin sometimes at dawn and sometimes at dusk. The occasional intercalation of whole days before the Kalends, etc., is another operation.

† Luck skulls are recorded at Wardley Hall, and Bettiscombe, Dorsetshire (Ingram, "Haunted Houses") and Roby. St. Magnus' Bicker, Kirkwall, is a sort of Luck. The Dialect Dictionary (Wright) pronounces the derivation of "luck" uncertain. Besides luck (success), there is "luka" (to shut up). If "lucken-booths" are stalls with doors or shutters, locked up after the market, may not luck-vessels be such as were enclosed or shut up in a tomb? La Sainte Ampoulle at Rheims was always kept in the shrine of St. Remi, or close to it; very ancient ceremonies and institutions belonged to this holy vessel (Dom. Marlot, *Hist. de Reims*, vol. ii., x.). On the view taken in the paper, the ampoulle might represent some old luck vessel of a Belgic tribe. The word has yet another meaning possibly derivative from the foregoing; for in Devon "to luck," was old dialect for to entice, to lure, to charm; while in the Shetlands "a luck" means a witch. Obviously the vessel which was at one season "enclosed," might at another be set out as "a lure" (at Honeypots?), to charm the fairies into goodwill.

so few? No doubt because of the strong suspicion of paganism. Or it may be objected—If the Lucks are so ancient, and really Celtic, then the actual heirlooms (the vessels, at any rate) seem far too modern. The explanation is that the old magic vessel of Celtic myth was kept in memory as a folk-tale; until, on the literary plane of expression, it emerged again in a Christian disguise as the Holy Grail, which minstrels described as a source of miraculous food (Nutt, *Studies, etc.*, p. 123). Soon after the story became popular in knightly hall and ladies' bower, the passion for relics, operating uncritically, would account for the "discovery" of the luck cups, which still survive.

OLD BUILDING, KING'S ARMS LANE, CARLISLE;
South front, looking east.

Phot. by Clifford S. Vero.

TO FACE P. 121.

ART. VII.—*The Old Building in King's Arms Lane, Carlisle.* By J. H. MARTINDALE, F.R.I.B.A.

Read at the site April 24th, 1914.

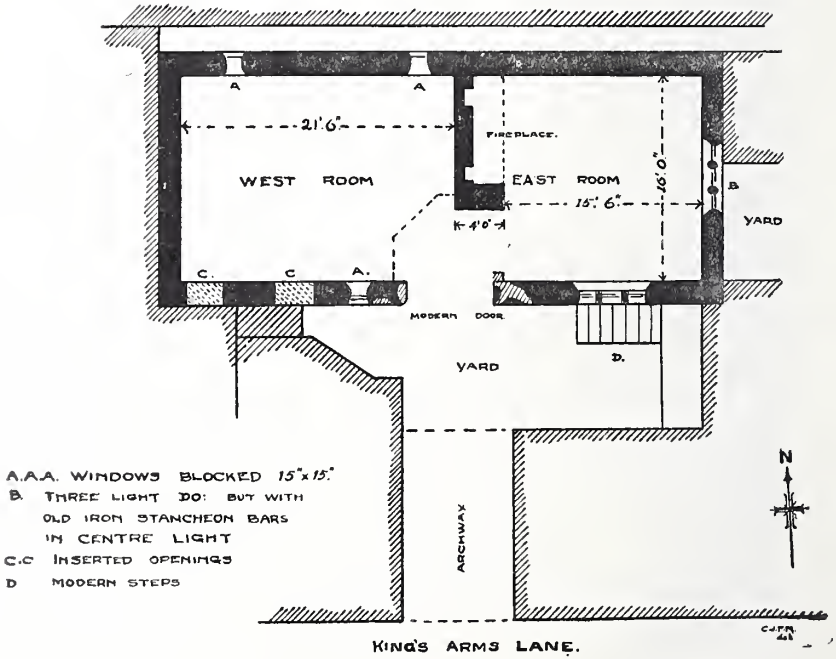
THIS building has been described as "Edwardian" in date, but I venture to think the term is a little too early. Edwardian is usually the name given to buildings dating from the end of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century, say the reigns of the first three Edwards. I should give the date as not earlier than the beginning of the sixteenth century. Our member, Mr. Hough, has very kindly looked into the old deeds for information for me, but has been unable to find anything very definite. A younger member of the family of the present owners says "His uncle told him the King used to live there," and that the "Mayor and Guilds met in the Hall"; also that "The Judges used to lodge there." I don't think it likely that any King ever stayed there, and find no record of the Corporation or any of the Guilds meeting there; as to the Judges, they may have occupied the house to the north (now used by Messrs. Thurnam) in the eighteenth century.

The plan from Lord Dartmouth's collection, given in "Royal Charters" of Carlisle, 1684, does not specially show or indicate the building. Hutchinson's plan of 1794 shows the block with a garden at the east end. This plan also shows Peascod's Lane (to the north of the site) as a cul-de-sac *ending in this garden.* This may give a clue to further research, under the name of "Peascod." The site is probably part of the precincts of the Grey Friary which lay near the "South-East corner of Carlisle," and east side of English Street, the church and buildings of which were erected about 1289. The building has no

special characteristics of monastic work, but possibly may have been partially built from remains.

The building is an oblong block, the external dimensions being 44 feet by 20 feet, with the major axis running east and west. It is almost entirely covered by modern buildings, the only external walls visible being the south front

OLD BUILDING. KING'S ARMS LANE. CARLISLE.



and part of the east. The external walls are of very fine blocked and coursed ashlar, though now very much decayed, about 22 inches thick. The roof is a single span east and west. The internal area is divided by a cross wall some 4 feet thick, not quite in the centre, the smaller room being at the east end. The cross wall contained the fire-place, and the division of the rooms seems to

OLD BUILDING, KING'S ARMS LANE, CARLISLE;
South front, looking west.

Phot. by Clifford S. Vero.

TO FACE P. 122.

OLD BUILDING, KING'S ARMS LANE, CARLISLE;
East end.

Photo. by Clifford S. Vero.

TO FACE P. 123.

have been the same on all floors. There have been ground and first floors, with possibly an attic or loft over in the apex of the roof. The main entrance was probably about the present large door on the south side, and the staircase most probably adjoined it, as there are indications of a return wall from the central thick wall on this side. A small window on the first floor also seems to confirm this position for the stairs. The level of the present ground floor is probably very little above the original floor. The east room, clearly the living-room, from the remains of the large open fire-place with two lockers, one on each side, was lighted by two three-light mullion windows, one in the centre of the east end and one in the south wall; both are very much decayed, but their size can easily be determined, the lights being 14 inches wide and 30 inches high. In the centre light of the east window, the six stanchions remain *in situ*. The stone corbels to carry the joists of the upper floors remain in the east wall, and give the level of the underside of the joists as about 6 feet 3 inches above the present floor. The fireplace arch has been ruthlessly broken away and the chimney left open to the roof; but apparently the arch had a span of some 8 feet.

This room is 16 feet by 15 feet 6 inches exclusive of the fire-place recess. The west room, some 21 feet 6 inches by 16 feet, has no trace of any fire-place, and the windows have apparently been very small squares 15 inches by 15 inches. The one in the south wall, the only one which can be examined, is the most interesting; it is in a fair state of preservation and retains its iron stanchion. The other two are in the north wall, built up and inaccessible. The stone corbels to carry the upper floor remain in the great centre wall. It is impossible to examine the upper part of the structure, the wood floors having been removed, and the present joists, without any boards, are about 18 inches above the original level. Returning to the outside,

on the south wall the eaves are about 14 feet 9 inches above the ground line; a very fine two-light, early sixteenth century window remains, giving light to the upper room at the east end; it has a typical hood or label mould with returned and mitred ends. Portions of a similar window remain in the west room. In the east or gable end, above the window to light the ground floor referred to before, portions of a three-light window remain, the lights being about 15 inches wide and 36 inches high—that is, rather larger than those below. There is also indication of a loop in the gable which may have given light to any space or room in the roof. I should be inclined to put the date of this building as early sixteenth century from the character of the windows, but the external walls, being only 22 inches thick, seem to indicate a rather later date. The building is so built up on all sides and the internal work so completely gutted that it is very difficult indeed clearly to understand the arrangements.

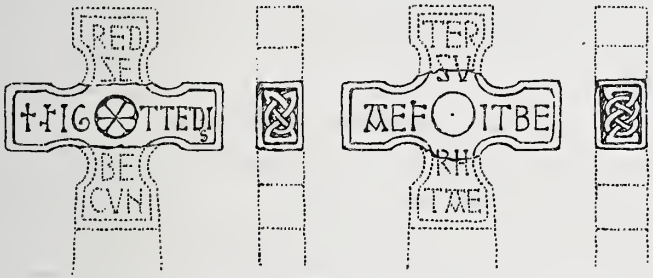
The roofs have been reslated, but part of the old stone coping remains on the east gable. The old chimney stack above the roof has been removed entirely.

ART. VIII.—*Notes on Early Crosses at Carlisle, Bewcastle and Beckermet.* By W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

Read at Carlisle, April 23rd, 1915.

1.—THE CROSS-FRAGMENT AT THE FRATRY, CARLISLE.

THIS stone, described by Mr. Purday in 1857 to the Royal Archæological Institute, and by myself in Calverley's *Early Sculptured Crosses* in 1899, bears, I think, a little further study. By restoring the head, as in the dotted lines of the sketch, we get a suggestion for a reading more probable than one which attributes it to a lady named "Sigttedis." Beginning with the cross,



THE CROSS-FRAGMENT AT THE FRATRY, CARLISLE.

and remembering that the space available for the second half of the first name is small, I propose "✠ SIG[RED SE]TTE DIS [BECVN],"—"Sigred set up this monument" (with "becun" as on the Thornhill and Wycliffe stones, and d for the crossed ð which came into use somewhat later than the period at which I think this carving and ornament must be dated). On the reverse, "AEF-[TER] SVITBERH[TAE],"—"in memory of Swithberht"; the name seems clear, though one would expect a *d* instead of a *t* as the fourth letter. Two Swithberhts

are named by Bede ; one was a missionary to the heathen Germans at the end of the 7th century ; the other was abbot of Dacre in 698. But I do not think that this cross can be so early, because we cannot say for certain that any grave-crosses in this district date from 700 or thereabouts ; they seem to be rather later : and the rosette in the centre of the obverse, and the Carrick bend of two members on the end of one arm, are characteristic rather of work which we can place by analogy in the 9th century, but still pre-Danish.

There was a Sigred abbot of Ripon from 787, but I do not suggest that we have any reason to believe that he was the friend of Swithberht here commemorated, although his date is not inconsistent with the requirements, and an abbot of Ripon might have connections with monks in the abbey of Carlisle. But in the absence of historical accounts, between Cuthbert's time and that of Eadred, abbot of Carlisle at the Danish invasion, it is valuable to find two names of local interest surviving from that dark period.

II.—The Bewcastle Cross.

We have to thank and congratulate the committee of the Carlisle Library and Museum in the matter of the acquisition of the cast of the cross, which adorns Tullie House and ought to be of great service to antiquaries. The literature of the subject has been growing lately, and shows how great an interest is taken in this monument and its problems, far and wide. The article in the *Burlington Magazine* for April, 1914, by Messrs. M. D. Forbes and Bruce Dickins, dated the form of runes here used to the 8th century. On the other hand Professor Albert S. Cook has contributed papers to the Scottish Historical Review, showing that in the 12th century there was a remarkable antiquarian movement, to which he attributes the use of these runes and the design of an earlier age. Professor Cook has also published " Some Accounts of

the Bewcastle Cross between the years 1607 and 1861," which ought to be a warning to theorists. Nevertheless, we continue to theorize.

One contribution has been made by the Rev. Dr. J. King Hewison, who contends for a 10th century date. In his handsome volume, full of curious matter, are some statements and suggestions which call for remark. He considers the Bewcastle shaft as an obelisk (p. 40) which perhaps had a cone on the top, though he says (p. 151) that a cross is as likely. He connects the sundial (p. 109) and other details with Mithraism, which he thinks may have survived on "the Borders" from Roman times to the 10th century (p. 104). He suggests that the Eamot of king Æthelstan was Bewcastle (p. 11) and interprets the name as the *mound of Eâ* (p. 109)—the god of the deep in the earliest Babylonian mythology. He also finds in the runic word *Kyniburg* the Anglo-Saxon name of the Roman fort of Bewcastle, "made the site of a regularly constituted borough" (p. 76) where the cross was set up "to commemorate the recent assumption of the Northern diadem by king Eadred" (p. 103). The person who erected it he sees in the figure called the Falconer, representing Wulfric the Hunter, to whom Eadred in 946 granted land at Workington. The charter is witnessed by one Cadmo[n], a name some have read on the Ruthwell cross; and Dr. Hewison thinks that this Cadmon was an Oriental, probably an Alexandrian sculptor (pp. 103, 138). The verses from the poem of the Dream of the Rood, attributed to Cynewulf, he thinks were inserted on the Ruthwell cross on the suggestion of St. Dunstan, whom he considers the designer of that cross (p. 150): indeed, St. Dunstan himself was Cynewulf (App. 2) and had the inscription written in runes to conciliate the Northmen, agreeably to his general policy (pp. 145, 150). These monuments, Dr. Hewison says, cannot be earlier than the Danish invasion, for the Danes and other pagans would

have pulverised them (pp. 142, 151-2). As they are marvellous and unique conceptions (p. 129), surpassing in their figure-drawing all Northumbrian art (p. 87) they cannot be the work of any period before the 10th century. From indications seen on the cast at Dublin he restores the Ruthwell head as a wheel-cross (pl. xxiv.) and in the topmost figure in the Bewcastle shaft he sees St. Cuthbert holding the head of St. Oswald, where others see St. John and the Lamb.

We have therefore three completely different datings of this monument before us. Professor Cook places it in the Norman period. Dr. Hewison places it in the Viking age. The ordinary English view places it in the time of the Angles, before the Danish invasion, and the only difference between various English antiquaries has been the exact date in that Anglian period. The old view, to which I assented formerly, was that the inscriptions as then read made it erected in the first year of king Ecgfrith, or 670-1. That seemed to settle the question; but the reading of the runes as a whole is now doubted, and it relieves us of a difficulty. The difficulty is this—that when the great series of many hundreds of British crosses gradually comes into classified shape, we find few that can be dated so early as 670. It seems to me very unlikely that any such stone-carvers' work was done here before the building of Hexham, which was a little later; and indeed whether the Northumbrian scroll-and-plait crosses came into fashion much before the 8th century, especially in their more elaborate forms. But I think the comparison of the remains proves that this style of art died out in the latter part of the 9th century after the Danish invasion, and that in the 10th century a new form of ornament, the Viking age style, came into vogue; which makes it difficult to place the Bewcastle cross in that period. Any cross of the 10th century in Cumberland would surely be more like the Gosforth cross in its details.

And in the 12th century, I should expect ornament of Norman type, something like the Bridekirk font.

Therefore, while offering a new date to Bewcastle Cross, I am only shifting its place to a somewhat later part of the same Anglian period—that is, between about 700 and about 870. The reasons for this are set forth in papers printed in the Newcastle Society's Proceedings and in the Yorkshire Archæological Journal, last year. In a very few words I would sum them as follows.

The plaits that appear to be used with 10th century or Viking age ornament are very simple and easy to design. Those that are seen in crosses of early Anglian character are more ingenious and complicated,—symmetrical interlacings of one strand knotted upon itself. It seems evident that designers began with elaboration and ingenuity, and gradually found means to cover the space with less trouble —a common development in the history of art. The first stage in this development seems to have been the use of more than one member in the plait, to save trouble in making ends—literally—meet; and as time went on the separate closed member became commoner and simpler until we get mere chains of loops and rings in Viking age running patterns.

Now the Bewcastle plaits are of the kind seen in later Anglian design. All of them are made of two members, as would be seen if the straps were painted—and I think they were originally painted in colours like those of manuscript illuminations of the period—giving a pretty dovetailed effect. This alone suggests a date not at the beginning of the period, but somewhat late in it.

Again, we can find analogies to some of the plaits, which tend to suggest dating. The uppermost plait of the three on the south face is identical with 9th century design at Otley and Collingham—for the proofs of the dating I can only now refer to the articles on those places in Y.A.J., xxiii. The lowest plait on the same side is

seen on the Filey stone, and on Irton cross, certainly late Anglian. The other plaits are unique; and on Northumbrian crosses safely datable to the period after the Danish invasion we rarely find unique plaits. The more unique plaits the earlier the design; so that the place of Bewcastle cross, judged by plaits, falls about midway in the Anglian age, that is to say, late in the 8th century. This dating approximates to that of Messrs. Forbes and Dickins, though quite independently inferred.

III.—The Beckermet St. Bridget's Shaft was the subject of a paper by Mr. Rothery of Whitehaven read on January 15th last to the Ehenside Nature Club. This well-known inscription, at which many antiquaries have made attempts, is thought by Mr. Rothery to be of the 15th century—though it is on a shaft of a type like the Gosforth cross and others which I have not found except in connection with late 10th or 11th century ornament. A photograph of the inscribed panel was sent to Cardinal Gasquet, who gave a tentative reading of the first five lines, printed by Mr. Rothery as follows:—

Aidulfe Ab[batis]
Moni dE Hii P[osuit]
Hvc CRVCE[m]
I onorEm SANCTE
Virg BrigittE.

"Translation:—Abbot Adulf, a monk of Iona, erected this Cross in honour of the Holy Virgin Bridget."—(*Whitehaven Advertiser*, January 23rd, 1915).

I suppose *Abbatis* to be intended for *Abbas*, and *Huc* for *Hanc*: and as Mr. Rothery very kindly let me see his photograph I can understand how the lights and darks of the rough stone suggested this reading.

But these are not the forms I see on the stone. In 1899 I made a tracing, which I checked recently in very favourable circumstances, and now offer as a facsimile of the

INSCRIBED PANEL ON THE CROSS-SHAFT AT St. BRIDGET'S, BECKERMET.

From a tracing by W.G.C.

TO FACE P. 130.

inscribed panel ($\frac{1}{4}$ diam.), as far as it is possible to facsimile a worn carving of this kind. The former use of the stone, shown by the vertical cut under this panel (see the photograph in Calverley's *Early Sculptured Crosses*, p. 26) and the hole for an iron rod or other insertion, a little lower down, has perhaps caused the defacement of the middle parts of the last two or three lines. At some rather distant time, the letters have been tampered with; one can see that some of them have been scraped with a knife; but those scrapings are overgrown with lichen, and they probably did no more than to remove the lichen then on the surface, without altering the forms. At any rate I submit my tracing in the belief that it gives the material for a reading, much more completely than any photograph hitherto produced: and I express a strong disbelief in any attempt to read such inscriptions, of which the type and style are not known, without personal knowledge of the original.

ART. IX.—*Note on a Roman Milestone found near Appleby in* 1694 *and lately refound.* By PROFESSOR HAVERFIELD, LL.D., D.Litt., F.S.A.

Read at Carlisle, April 23rd, 1915.

AMONG the papers of the antiquary Richard Gough which are preserved in the Bodleian Library—in his copy of Horsley's "Britannia," gen. top. 128, fo. 44*v.*—is recorded the text of a milestone of the Emperor Philip and his son, "dug out of the military way 1694, now at Hangingshaw." The entry is written in Gough's hand on the last page of a list (also in Gough's writing) of inscriptions belonging to Reginald Bainbridge who was schoolmaster at Appleby in Elizabeth's time and died there in 1606.* This list had been drawn up by one Hayton of Appleby in 1722 and copied by Gough. But there is nothing to show whether the text of this milestone, found 88 years after Bainbridge's death and plainly none of his collection, was added by Hayton or obtained by Gough otherwise and inserted on a blank page which offered itself; nor is there anything to show where this Hangingshaw was. The notice lay neglected till Hübner undertook the edition of the Romano-British inscriptions, which he issued in 1873 as the seventh volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.* He included the text of the milestone, under No. 1179. But with his usual carelessness—a carelessness which makes the British volume of the *Corpus* far less trustworthy than the rest of the series—he christened it No. 17 of Bainbridge's collection; he also added the statement that Hangingshaw was near Old Carlisle. However, in the autumn of 1914 the Yorkshire archæologist, Mr. Percival Ross, sent me a photograph of a stone which he had come upon,

* See these *Transactions*, N.S., xi., Art. XX.

built into the wall of a farmhouse called Hangingshaw, about 200 yards from the Roman road which runs a little east of Appleby. It then became plain that this stone was that recorded in Gough's papers, although between 1694 and to-day some letters have been broken off. I now give the text of the inscription, as it can be made out from Gough's copy, Mr. Ross's photograph and a rubbing sent me by the Rev. A. Warren, of Old Appleby. The letters RCO in line 2, LIPPO in 3, PHILIPPO in 8, IMO in 9, and I in 10 are not visible on the photograph or rubbing and seem no longer to survive on the stone.

IMPCΛE
SΛRIMΛRCO
IVLIO PHILIPPO
PIO FELICI
INVICTO
AVGVSTO
ꝑERP
ET MIVLPHILIPPO
NOBILISSIMO
CΛESΛRI

That is: "to the Emperor Marcus Iulius Philippus, Pious, Fortunate, Unconquerable, Perpetual Augustus, and to [his son] Marcus Iulius Philippus, most noble Caesar."

The chief difference in the reading as now known is in line 6 which Gough's copy omitted. This misled Hübner into thinking ERP to be a misreading of AVGVSTO. Really, it appears that Philip here was styled *Augustus perpetuus*. To this there seems to be no precise parallel among Philip's inscriptions, nor does the exact phrase recur till half a century later in the imperial titles as given officially on stone. But it is quite intelligible. During the late first and the second centuries, and still more during the third century, there is visible a tendency to apply to the Roman Emperor, informally or indirectly, such epithets as *perpetuus* or *aeternus*. It starts from

phrases used under the earliest Emperors, which applied to the Roman state and people, *aeternitas imperii* or *aeternitas populi romani*. Presently the notion of the stability of the state is transferred to its rulers. Coins of Vespasian bear the legend *aeternitas Augusti* and in the first years of the second century Pliny speaks of the *aeternitas* of the Emperor Trajan, though he does not go so far as to address him as "Your Eternity." At the end of the second century this sort of phraseology becomes commoner. In the first quarter of the third century coins of the Emperor Severus Alexander mention the *Perpetuitas Augusti*. With the reign of Philip (A.D. 244-9), as this milestone teaches, these indirect epithets begin to figure as adjectives in the actual titulature of the Emperor. Towards the end of the same century Aurelian adds a new variety; he is *semper Augustus*. From the reign of Diocletian throughout the fourth century the adjectives and the adverb are common. Constantine I. is formally described on one stone as *invictus et perpetuus . . . semper Augustus*, on another as *perpetuus imperator, semper Augustus*, and these uses last right into the sixth century.

A mixture of ideas lies behind these phrases. The permanence of the Roman Empire, the long life of the individual ruler, the stability of his house, the immortality conferred by formal vote on dead Emperors, all play their part. It is likely that here, as throughout all ceremonial religion in all ages, words meant different things to every different user of them. But we can hardly doubt that a political sense of the growing autocracy of the Roman Emperors had much to do with the adoption of such language. *Perpetuus Augustus, semper Augustus* stood to plain *Augustus* as "Most August" stands to the mere epithet; the exaggeration of the title marked how the Emperors had become everything and Senate and People nothing.

NETHERHALL
Chapel Rivings
Moughton
Moughton
Sea Brows
Pipehard Hill
Brough Fields
Serpent Stone
No 55
Roman Road to Carlisle
Quarry Rivings
Altars No 27-45
(1870)
(1880)
Altar No 50
Altar No 51
Temple
Bankend Lane
Cup and Ring Stones
No 47. 48.
Barney Gill
Roman Road to Carlisle
To Sittath
Gar Knott
Gas Works
Altar
No 52
No. 60
altar
Roman Fort
Well
Camp Farm
Pigeon Well Field
Well Field
Gavel Fitz
Pudding Pie Hill
Campus Martius
Ox Close
Barfold
Roman Road to Ambleside etc
To Carlisle
Far Fitz
Scale
Frank Penrice
Netherhall Estate Office

TO FACE P. 135.

ART. X.—*Catalogue of Roman Inscribed and Sculptured Stones, Coins, Earthenware, etc., discovered in and near the Roman Fort at Maryport, and preserved at Netherhall.* By J. B. BAILEY, with introduction and additions by PROFESSOR F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt., F.S.A.

Communicated at Carlisle, April 24th, 1914.

I.—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COLLECTION.

THE Netherhall Collection is probably the oldest collection of Roman antiquities and perhaps the oldest collection of any sort of "curiosities" in England. It seems to be older even than that "Ark" of Tradescant which has now become the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. We first hear of it in 1599 when William Camden, the father of English archæology, and his friend Sir Robert Cotton, visited Netherhall—then called Ellenborough, from the adjacent village of the name—and copied eleven inscriptions. In his "Britannia," Camden thus describes the neighbouring ruins from which the antiquities came and the treatment accorded to them by the owner of Ellenborough :—

> The ancient vaults stand open, and many altars, stones with inscriptions, and Statues are here gotten out of the ground. Which I. Sinhous [John Senhouse, died 1606] . . in whose grounds they are digged up, keepeth charily, and hath placed orderly about his house (Philemon Holland's translation of Camden).

Since then, the Senhouse family has steadily maintained and increased the collection from discoveries made on the spot, and it is now, in all probability, the largest private collection of Roman antiquities, or, at any rate, of Roman inscriptions found on and close to one single site in this country.

II.—Sketch of the Roman Site.

The site from which these antiquities have been derived is the commanding hill which rises nearly 200 feet above sea level to the north of the modern town of Maryport and the west of the older village of Ellenborough. Here is a splendid military position. The hill top dominates the land behind it and looks out over the Solway Firth and the Irish Channel; its steep cliffs or slopes defend it from attack on all sides and landwards it is further strengthened by the river Ellen, which flows beneath its eastern and its southern face. The Romans did not miss these natural advantages: on the hill top they established, probably in the reign of Hadrian and about A.D. 125, a fort to serve as part of the coast defences of Britain and to guard the left flank of Hadrian's Wall which was built about the date mentioned from the Solway to the Tyne. The grass-grown mounds which mark the site of this fort are still easy to see. They indicate a fort of the type which the Romans used in many places in North Britain to hold strategic points, to guard roads and so forth. It was square in shape and in size about 150 yards each way ($4\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres); no doubt it was walled with stone and had four gates, one in each front; the east gate, indeed, can still be seen in part; of the interior buildings nothing definite is yet known. Outside the fort was, towards the south, a space which may have been a parade ground (the so-called "Campus Martius") and to the north various traces of the settlement of womenfolk, traders and old soldiers, which grew up outside any fort of this kind, and also a good many rubbish pits. The garrison in the time of Hadrian, and also later, seems to have been a *cohors prima Hispanorum*, probably 1,000 strong including a strong mounted section: we have also traces of a *cohors I Baetasiorum* and a *cohors I Dalmatarum*. It does not, however, follow from these territorial names that the garrison actually included many Spaniards or Baetasians

(Belgians) or Dalmatians. The Roman name of the fort has been said to be Volantium or Virosidum,* but was almost certainly Uxellodūnum, which is recorded as the name of the fort garrisoned by the Cohors I Hispanorum and as near to Papcastle, and which appropriately means in Celtic "high hill."

No systematic excavations have ever been carried out here, but chance discoveries have been generally followed up to some small extent. The chief of these activities occurred in 1870. On April 18th, 1870, during ploughing in one of the fields (*see* Plan), an obstruction was met with. On its removal, it proved to be altar No. 28. This led to a definite search which lasted 10 days. In all, 17 altars, besides other relics, were found in nine pits, the whole covering a space of 20 yards by 16 yards. These pits varied in depth from 2 feet to 6 feet. Two of them contained three altars each, four had two each, and three each had one. Where there was more than one altar in a pit, the first had been covered with earth and cobbles before another was put in. In no case was the inscription placed upwards. Several other pits were opened, but these contained only portions of altars, etc.; it seems possible that some of the altars found before 1870 were from these barren pits. Apparently, the Romans, before they withdrew their garrison finally from Uxellodunum—or perhaps rather at some earlier crisis—buried their altars to save them from desecration. Similar examples of (as it seems) Roman hiding of such things have been found in not a few Roman forts.

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* Mr. Bailey (*Trans.* Cumb. and Westd. Association, xii., 1) has argued that the name of the fort was Clanoventa or Glannibanta, but this may perhaps be placed rather at Muncaster (Ravenglass), if it is in this region at all.

III.—The Catalogue.

This Catalogue has been compiled, in the first instance, as a guide to the collection and accordingly the various items have been enumerated in the order in which they are at present placed in the Portico or elsewhere at Netherhall. The readings of the stones have all been verified (as far as possible) for the Catalogue, and Prof. Haverfield, who examined most of the inscriptions about 20 years ago, has here revised them and prefixed the preliminary paragraphs. The reader is requested to note that :—

1.—The height given is that of the whole monument ; in the case of altars the breadth is that of the shaft.

2.—In the inscriptions, letters enclosed in square brackets were probably once on the stone, but are now broken off or defaced.

3.—Tied letters are denoted by a curved bar across them, thus :—$\widehat{\text{PR}}$ signifies that PR forms a monogram. Smaller varieties of lettering (unbarred A, inverted N, etc.), exact spacing, and the like, are necessarily here disregarded.

4.—The altars, etc., from 26 to 45 inclusive, with the exception of No. 34, were all found in 1870, and the order in which they were discovered is given in brackets after the Catalogue number, thus :—27 (12), 28 (1), etc.

5.—With the exception of those otherwise named, all the stones are of the red sandstone of the district.

6.—In brackets at the end of each subject are references to the chief authorities :—

C.—*Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, vii. (ed. E. Hübner) 1873.
Hav.—Supplements to the above by F. Haverfield, *Ephemeris*, vii.-ix. (1892-1913).
H.—Horsley's *Britannia Romano*, 1732.
Hu.—Hutchinson's *History of Cumberland*, vol. ii., 1794.
L.—Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, vol. iv., 1816.
Lap.—Dr. Bruce's *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, 1875.
Stones, etc., marked with an asterisk (*) do not appear to have been recorded before.

PLATE I.—ROMAN STONES AT NETHERHALL.

TO FACE P. 139.

(*a*) Stones in the Portico.

1.—Votive Slab, 27 inches high, 19 inches wide. "To the Victory of our lords, the Emperors." The last two lines are within a wreath held by two winged victories, whilst the others are between the heads of the figures.

VICTORIAE
AVGG
DD
N N

Hübner suggests that the Emperors were Severus and Caracalla. (C., 396; H., 70; Hu., 282; L., 70; Lap., 866. Found before 1599. Now almost illegible.)

2.—Sepulchral Slab, 60 inches high, 39 inches wide. A pediment contains a female figure, with rays (? hair) surrounding the head. This is the deceased. Underneath is the inscription; "To the memory of Julia Martina, lived 12 years, 3 [months], 22 days." A curious modern copy of this stone, not quite accurately cut, has long existed at Orchard Wyndham (in Somerset): this place in the later eighteenth century belonged to the Earls of Egremont and the copy may have been brought from Cumberland by one of them. See a paper by W. George (Bristol 1879), summarised by Mr. E. T. Tyson in these *Transactions*, o.s., v., 25. (C., 408; Hav., *Ephem.*, ix., p. 569; H., 71; Hu., 274; L., 128; Lap., 879.) Older editors read MARTIMA, but this is not on the stone, and is not a known or probable name.

D · M ·
IVL · MARTIN
A · VIX · AN
XII · III D XXII

3.—Altar, 30 inches high, 10½ inches wide (plate i.). "Lucius Abareus . . . (erected this) to Setlocenia in discharge of a vow." She was a native goddess. See No. 49. (C., 393; H., 69; Hu., 274; L., 68; Lap., 875. The meaning of the last letters in line 5 is uncertain.

DEAE
SETLO
CENIAE
LABAR
EVS · GI (or CE ?)
V · S · L · M ·

4.—Slab, 23 inches wide, 19 inches high. This represents three nymphs or goddesses of uncertain kind. Each is in a round-headed niche; part of the first figure is missing. The stone has been broken in two lengthwise, but is now restored. It was found in the Fort in 1766 (Hu., 276; L., 136; Lap., 896).

4*a*.*—The upper part of a small Altar, 9 inches high, 5 inches wide. The top is flat (plate vi.). "To Neptune." This altar was found in 1861, during the excavations necessary for the additions to the old Gas Works.

- - - - -
NEPTVNO
- - - - - -

5.—Rectangular Slab, 54 inches high, 35 inches wide. A

horseman, in high relief, riding to the left: probably from a tombstone. The work is very rough. (H., 74; Hu., No. 5, plate i.).

6.—Fragment of the right hand top corner of a Slab, 7½ inches square. It contains the figure of a boar and the letters ORD, and clearly refers to the 20th Legion, whose symbol was a boar. Probably the stone was put up in the reign of Gordian (A.D. 238-244) when the legion would have borne the epithet *G]ord(iana)*. It was found in 1742 (Hu., 284; Lap., 892).

7.—Sculpture, 10 inches high, 8 inches wide, of two hooded figures (originally three). Similar hooded figures are common and perhaps represent native deities. Found in the Castle yard at Carlisle (Hu., 276; L., p. clxxxvii.; Lap., 492).

8.—Slab, 35 inches high, 31 inches wide. It is gable-topped. The figure in relief upon it, apparently male, holds in his left hand a small flat box, or purse; at his right hand is a small altar (?). The upper part of the body is missing and it is difficult to decide whether it represents a deity or is sepulchral, as is perhaps more probable. It was found in 1743. (Hu., 283; Lap., 895.)

9.—Altar, now 46 inches high, 20 inches broad. It has neither capital nor base. "To the gods and goddesses, Publius Postumius Acilianus, Praefect of the 1st Cohort of Dalmatians." On the left side Hercules with the Hesperian apples, and on the right Mars with helmet, spear and shield. The shaft of the altar has been split, but the face is now secured by iron bands. For Acilianus, see Nos. 19, 46, 56, and Summerhouse, No. 75. He lived about the middle of the second century. (C., 367; H., 65; Hu., 272; L., 76; Lap., 876.) The two first lines of the inscription were seen by earlier antiquaries but are now lost.

[DIS · DEABVSQVE]
[P · POSTVMIVS]
ACILIANVS
PRAEF
COH · I · DELM ·

9*a*.—To the left hand of this is the body of a nude female figure —wanting arms and legs (Hu., No. 36, plate v.).

10.—Altar, 46 inches high, 17 inches wide. "To the Virtue of the Emperor, by . . . . Hermione, daughter of Quintus, in discharge of a vow, etc. . . ." This altar has been split down the middle, and only the face of it is preserved. Even this has been broken, thus damaging part of the third line. Compare Altar No. 52. (Hu., No. 29, plate iii.; L., 69; Lap., 868; C., 397.)

VIRTVTI
AVGVSTAE
. . . . ANA
QVINTI · FILIA
HERMIONAE
V · S · L · L · M

11.—Sculpture, 16 inches high. This is the massive head from a statue, which has been rashly assigned to Hadrian. (Lap. p. 452).

12.—Cubical Stone, 18 inches high, 18 inches deep, 12½ inches wide. On one side is the representation of a Roman building. Under one of the arches stands a woman, nearly in the attitude of Venus Pudica (H., 73; Hu., 275; L., p. clxxxvi.; Lap., 901.)

13.—Legionary Stone, 24 inches long, 14 inches wide. This records that detachments from the 2nd and 20th legions had completed certain work at the fort. It was found in 1779. (Hu., 276; L., 109; Lap., 891; C., 401.)

VEXIL · LEG · II · AVG ·
ET · XX · VV
FECERVNT ·

14.—Sepulchral Slab, 34 inches high, 19 inches wide. It is surmounted by a pediment which encloses a crescent. Beneath, there is the figure, in relief, of a horseman, with spear and shield, riding over a prostrate enemy. With the exception of one line the inscription is entirely destroyed. The letters still left seem to be:—DIS . MANIBV[S]. They are certainly not McMANN, as stated by Dr. Bruce. This stone was found at Stanwix and was brought to Netherhall in 1787. Light coloured sandstone (Hu., 276; Lap., 481; C., 406=919; Hav., *Eph.*, ix., pp. 569, 605).

15.—Votive Slab, 17 inches long, 9 inches wide (plate i.). "Erected to Aesculapius by Aulus Egnatius Pastor." He was possibly the doctor to the cohort. The Roman army doctors were largely Greek, even though they bore Roman names. (Hu., No. 21, plate iii.; L., 65; Lap., 878; C., p. 85.)

ΑCΚΛΗΠΙω
Α·ΕΓΝΑΤΙΟC
ΠΑCΤΟΡ · Eθ̄HKEN

16.—Altar, 31 inches high, 13 inches wide (plate i.). "To Jupiter, best and greatest, by Caius Caballius Priscus, Tribune" (1st Cohort of Spaniards). For Priscus, see Nos. 31, 37, 57 (H., 67; Hu., 272; L., 32; Lap., 850; C., 375.)

I · O · M
C · CABAL
PRISCVS
TRIBVNVS

17.—Altar, 37 inches high, 14 inches wide (plate i.). "To Mars, god of soldiers, the 1st Cohort of the Baetasians, Roman Citizens, commanded by Titus Attius Tutor, praefect, in discharge of a vow." The name of the officer can be restored from Nos. 27 and 38. (H., 66; Hu., 272; L., 35; Lap., 869; C., 390.)

MARTI MILITARI
COH I BAETASI
ORVM · C R · C[VI]
PRAEEST[· T · ATTI]
VS TVTOR [PRAE]
FECTVS
V · S · L · L · M

17*a*.—Cubical Stone, 20 by 20 by 12 inches, supporting the above altar, No. 17. It is ornamented with festoons (Hu., No. 24, plate iii.).

18.—Votive Pillar, 36 inches high, 10½ inches wide. "To Eternal Rome, and to Fortune that gives safe voyage home." It has neither capital nor base. It stands on a stone, 10 by 10 by 8 inches. Found *circa* 1720. (Hu., No. 100, plate v.; L., 64; Lap., 872; C., 392.)

ROMAE
AETERNAE
ET ·
FORTVNAE
REDVCI ·

19.—Altar, 36 inches high, 10 inches wide (plate i.). "To Jupiter, by (Publius Postumius) Acilianus, Praefect" (1st Cohort of Dalmatians). It has no base. The capital is composed of four irregular pentagons, each containing a rosette. The top is flat. The P in the fourth line stands for *posuit*, "he set it up." There is no sign of any other letters. For P. Postumius Acilianus, see Nos. 9, 46, 56. (Hu., 284; L., 19; Lap., 848; C., 388.)

I · O · M
ACILIANVS
PRAEFECT
P

20.—Base of Column, 26 by 18 by 18 inches. The top is cut into an octagonal shaft 8 inches high, and there is a socket hole 10 by 7 inches. On one side is the figure of a woman riding upon a horse without reins. It was found in the fort in 1785 (Hu., 276, and No. 16, plate ii.).

21.—Altar, 43 inches high, 10 inches wide. "To Jupiter, etc., by the 1st Cohort of Spaniards commanded by Marcus Maenius Agrippa, Tribune." In 1790 this altar stood in the garden with a sun-dial on the top. In the focus are four pieces of lead, let in to support the dial, and a channel has been cut through the stone to allow the rain-water to drain away. M. Maenius Agrippa was a military and naval officer who commanded at this place about A.D. 125. He is recorded at one time or other in his life to have given Hadrian a night's lodging. He recurs on Nos. 29, 40, 42. (H., 62; Hu., 282; L., 27; Lap., 846; C., 379.)

I · O · M ·
COH · Ī · HIS ·
CVI · PRAE
M MAEN̄I
VS AGRĪP
TRIBVN
POS

22.—Altar, 39 inches high, 10½ inches wide. This does not seem to have been recorded in print. There is neither capital nor inscription, the former having been broken off. It may have been only an altar in the making. Found in 1870.

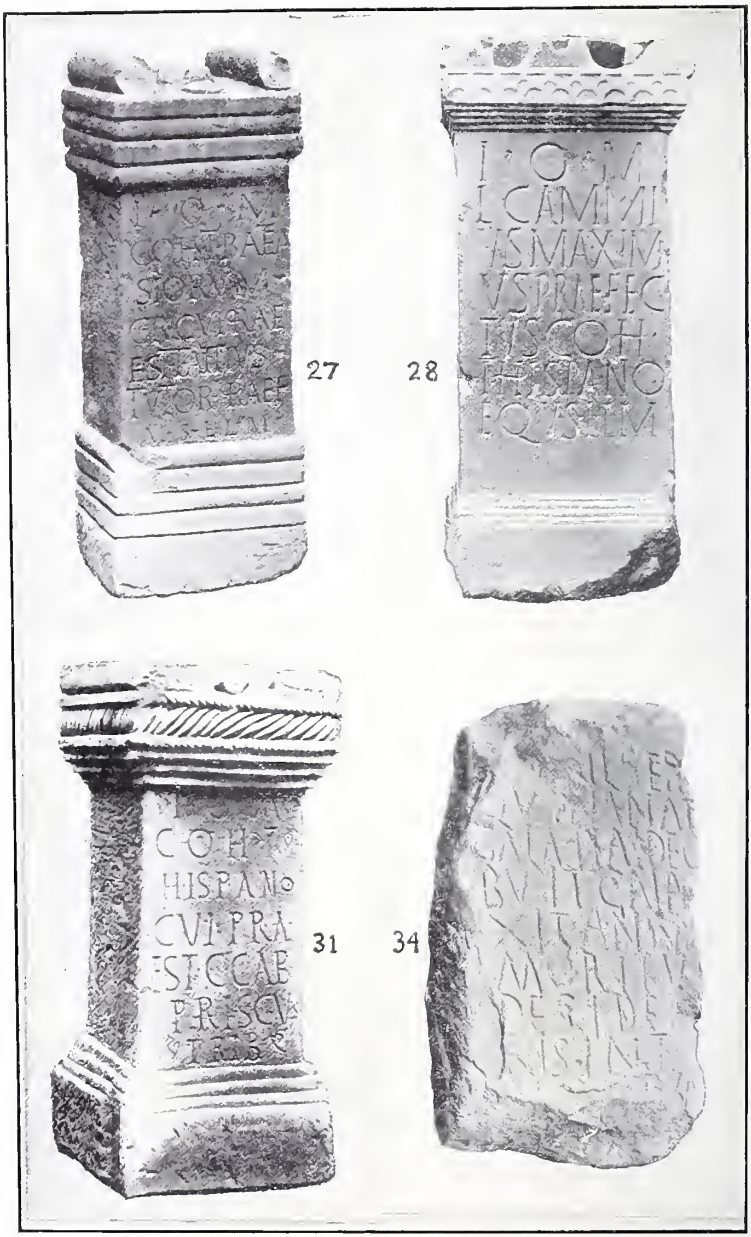


PLATE II.—ROMAN STONES AT NETHERHALL.

TO FACE P. 143.

23.—Altar, 32 inches high, 14 inches wide. On the capital are the letters I · O · M The inscription has apparently been rubbed off, but the following letters are fairly discernible in 2 lines towards the bottom of the shaft :—PRAEF COH and FECIT. The top is flat, but there is a sunk focus 4 inches deep, and measuring 8 inches by 7 inches (Hu., 284 ; Lap., 864). It is now in the orchard.

24.—Base of Column, 15 inches wide, 15 inches thick, 24 inches high. The top 9 inches has been cut away till it is only 10 inches wide. There is a hole 6 inches square at the top, and the sides are nicely ornamented (Hu., No. 23, plate iii.).

25.—Two Stones from a building, together 60 inches long, 30 inches broad, 14½ inches thick (plate i.). Found long ago at the Beckfoot (Malbray) Camp, lost, and re-discovered in 1880 doing duty as a gate-post, and brought to Netherhall. The letters are 3 inches long on a chamfer of 8 inches deep. They are the conclusion of an inscription which was probably intended to declare that a certain piece of building work had been done under the care of an officer of the 2nd Cohort of Pannonians. It is not clear whether the stone belonged to a plinth at the bottom of a wall or (as one might rather think) an epistyle. (Lap., 903 ; R. S. Ferguson, these *Transactions*, o.s., iv., 318, v., 136 ; C., 417=Hav., *Eph.*, vii., 978.)

LIA · PRAEF · COH · II · PANNON · FECIT

26.—Sculpture, 24 inches high, 12 inches wide. This is the lowest part of the body of a Roman Soldier (?) in high relief. To his right is a small altar (?). It was found in 1870, as also Nos. 27-45 except No. 34.

27 (12).—Altar, 37 inches high, 13 inches wide (plate ii.). "To Jupiter, etc., the first Cohort of Baetasians, Roman Citizens, commanded by Titus Attius Tutor, praefect, in discharge of a vow." For T. Attius Tutor, see Nos. 17, 38. (Lap., 858; C., 386.) Found in 1870.

I · O · M
COH · Ī · BAĒTA
SIORVM ·
C · R · CVI P̄RAE
EST · T · ATTIVS ·
TVTOR · P̄RAEF
V·S·L·L·M·

28 (1).—Altar, 38 inches high, 15 inches wide (plate ii.). "To Jupiter, etc., Lucius Cammius Maximus, praefect, 1st Cohort of Spaniards, in discharge of a vow." EQ for *equitata* shows that the cohort (infantry) had a mounted section. This altar is in a splendid condition. For L. Cammius Maximus, see Nos. 43 and 61. (Lap., 849 ; C., 384.) Found in 1870.

I · O · M
L · CAMMI
VS · MAXIM
VS · PRAEFEC
TVS · COH .
I · HISPANO
EQ·V·S·L·L·M

29 (15).—Altar, 33 inches high, 11 inches wide (plate iii.). "To Jupiter, etc., and the Divinity of the Emperor, Marcus Maenius Agrippa, Tribune (1st Cohort of Spaniards) erected this." This altar is nearly perfect. For M. Maenius Agrippa, see Nos. 21, 40, 42. (Lap., 857; C., 380.) Found in 1870.

IOVI OP M
ET · NVM · AVG
M · MAE · AGRIP
TRIBVN
VS
P · O · S

30 (10).—Altar, 39 inches high, 16 inches wide (plate iii.). "To Jupiter, etc., the first Cohort of the Dalmatians commanded by Lucius Caecilius Vegetus in discharge of a vow." This altar is in an excellent condition. (Lap., 859; C., 387.) Found in 1870.

I · O · M
COH · Ī · DA
LMATAR · CVI
PRAEEST · L · CÆ
CILIVS VEGE
TVS · PRAEFEC
V · S · L · M ·

31 (14).—Altar, 39 inches high, 13 inches wide (plate ii.). "To Jupiter, etc., by the first Cohort of Spaniards commanded by Caius Caballius Priscus, Tribune." For C. Caballius Priscus, see Nos. 16, 37, 57. The capital is damaged (Lap., 853; C., 374). Found in 1870.

I · O · M
COH Ī
HISPANO
CVI · PRA ·
EST · C CAB
PRISCVS
TRIB

32 (4).—Altar, 36 inches high, 15 inches wide (plate iv.). "To Mars, god of soldiers, the 1st Cohort of Baetasians, Roman Citizens, commanded by Ulpius Titianus, in discharge of a vow, etc." For Ulpius Titianus see No. 35. The capital and right side of shaft are somewhat damaged (Lap., 870; C., 391). Found in 1870.

MARTI·MILITARI
COH Ī BAETASIO
RVM· C·R·
CVI PRAEEST·V[L]
PIVS TITIANV[S]
PRAEF·V·S·L·L·M·

33(6).—Altar, 44 inches high, 12 inches wide. "To Jupiter and the Divinity of the Emperor, the 1st Cohort of Spaniards erected this." The inscription is indistinct; see Nos. 21, 29, 40, 42. (Lap., 861; C., 372.) Found in 1870.

I · O · M
ET · NVM
AVG · COH
Ī · HISPA
P · O · S

34.—Fragment of a tombstone, 18 inches high, 10 inches wide, found between 1600 and 1730. The surviving letters are fairly clear but cannot be completed with any certainty. Line 3 suggests that the dead man was born in Galatia (Asia Minor); line 5 gave his age (*vixit*

. . IL SER
QVINANAT
GALATIA·IDEO
BVIT ·GALAT
[VI]XIT ANN
MORITVI

PLATE III.—ROMAN ALTARS AT NETHERHALL.

t. Rev. N. Stick.

TO FACE P. 144.

PLATE IV.—ROMAN STONES AT NETHERHALL.

TO FACE P. 145.

annos . . .). Lines 6, 7, 8 have been thought to mean *moritu[rus] deside[ravit pat]ris in t[umulo sepeliri :* "on his death-bed he desired to be buried with his father." (H., 284; Hu., 275; L., 135; Lap., 880; C., 405.)

DESIDE
RIS · INT
NO - - - - - -VA

35 (16).—Altar, 41 inches high, 12 inches wide (plate v.). "To the Victory of the Emperor by the 1st Cohort of Baetasians, Roman Citizens, commanded by Ulpius Titianus, praefect, in discharge of a vow." The capital is damaged; see No. 32. (Lap., 867; C., 395.) Found in 1870.

VICTORIAE AVG
COH · Ī · BAETASIOR
· C · R ·
CVI PRAEEST
VLPIVS TITIA
NVS PRAEFEC
· TVS ·
V · S · L · L · M ·

36 (5).—Altar, 43 inches high, 15 inches wide (plate iii.). "To Jupiter, etc., by the 1st Cohort of Spaniards, with mounted section, commanded by Lucius Antistius Lupus Verianus, son of Lucius, of the tribe Quirina, a praefect, a native of Sicca, in Africa." The capital is highly ornamented, but has been badly broken (Lap., 854; C., 373). Found in 1870.

I · O · M ·
COH · Ī · HISP ·
EQ · CVI · PRAEEST ·
L.ANTISTIVS · L · F ·
QVIRINA · LVPVS ·
VERIANVS PRAEF
DOMV · SIC
CA · EX · AFRICA

37 (7).—Altar, 36 inches high, 11 inches wide. "To Jupiter, etc., by Gaius Caballius Priscus, Tribune" (1st Cohort of Spaniards). The inscription is very rudely cut, and the face of the altar is exceedingly rough. It is of light-coloured sandstone. For C. Caballius Priscus, see Nos. 16, 31, 57. (Lap., 855; C., 376.) Found in 1870.

I · O · M
G · CABAL·
PRISCVS
TRIB ·

38 (11).—Altar, 37 inches high, 13 inches wide (plate iii.). "To the Victory of the Emperor by the 1st Cohort of Baetasians, Roman Citizens, commanded by Titus Attius Tutor, in discharge of a vow, etc." The capital is damaged. For T. Attius Tutor, see Nos. 17, 27. (Lap., 865; C., 394.) Found in 1870.

VICTORIAE AVG
COH · I · BAETA
SIORVM · C · R ·
CVI · PRAEEST
T·ATTIVS· TVTOR
PRAEFEC
V · S · L · L · M

39 (9).—Altar, 45 inches high, 12 inches wide (plate v.). "To Jupiter, etc., by the 1st Cohort of Spaniards commanded by Helstrius

IOVI OPM
COH · Ī·
HISPA

Novellus, praefect." This altar is damaged at the right side, and on the capital. See No. 41. (Lap., 856; C., 378.) Found in 1870.

CVI · PRÆ
HELSTRI
VS · NOVE[L]
LVS · PRÆ
FECT ·

40 (8).—Altar, 36 inches high, 13 inches wide. "To Jupiter, etc., and the Divinity of the Emperor, Maenius Agrippa, Tribune (1st Cohort of Spaniards) erected this." The inscription is indistinct, and a portion of the altar has scaled off to the left. It is of light-coloured sandstone. For M. Maenius Agrippa, see Nos. 21, 29, 42. (Lap., 862; C., 381.) Found in 1870.

I O M
ET · NVM · AVG
MAE · AGRIP
PA · TRIBVN
VS
[P] O S

41. (17)—Altar, 16 inches high 9 inches wide. "Helstrius Novellus, praefect (1st Cohort of Spaniards) erected this to the deity Vulcan . . ." When found in 1870, the capital and other parts of an altar lay beside it, broken into fragments. See No. 39. The figure in plate iv. is from a photograph taken in 1870 (Lap., 871; C., 398). Found in 1870.

HELSTRI
VS · NOVEL
LVS · PRAE
FECTVS
NVMINI
VOLCAN
P] O [S

42 (2).—Altar, 32 inches high, 12 inches wide. "To Jupiter, etc., - - - - - (Marcus) Maenius (Agrippa), Tribune (1st Cohort of Spaniards)." The inscription has apparently been destroyed by the face of the altar having been used to sharpen tools on. For M. Maenius Agrippa, see Nos. 21, 29, 40. (Lap., 847; C., 382; Hav., *Eph.*, ix., p. 569.) Found in 1870.

I O M
- - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - -
MAEN[AGR.]
TRIBV[N]

43 (3).—Altar, 46 inches high, 16 inches wide (plate iii.). "To Jupiter, etc. Lucius Cammius Maximus, praefect 1st Cohort of Spaniards, with mounted section, and tribune 18th Cohort of Volunteers, in discharge of a vow, etc." On each side is a patera, and on the back a wheel with six spokes. This altar has been badly broken. The capital is finely ornamented, and there are two peculiar contractions. It is a light-coloured sandstone. See Nos. 28 and 61. (Lap., 852; C., 383; Hav. *Eph.*, ix., p. 569.) Found in 1870.

I · O · M
[L] CAMMI
[V]S · MAXI
MVS · PRÆ
COH · I · HIS ·
EQ · ET TRI · XVIII
COHOR · VOLV
V · S · L · M ·

PLATE V.—ROMAN ALTARS AND SLAB AT NETHERHALL.

Phot. Rev. N. Stick.

TO FACE P. 146.

44 (13).—Altar, 24 inches high, 8 inches wide. This is an elegant little altar, but is without inscription (Lap., 889). Found in 1870.

45.—A Triangular Stone, 28 inches high, 12 inches wide at the base, and 8 inches thick. It has a well defined crescent at the bottom and the figure ⋚ on the face. It was found at the same place as the altars in 1870. See figure in plate iv., made from a negative taken a few days after the discovery of the stone (Lap., 902). It would seem that sometime between 1800 and 1870 the Ordnance Survey used the stone to put its bench-mark on.

46.—Altar (lower part), 24 inches high, 16 inches wide. "- - - by (Publius Postumius) Acilianus, praefect 1st Cohort of Dalmatians." This was found in 1869, whilst digging a grave at the west end of Crosscanonby Church. For P. Postumius Acilianus, see Nos. 9, 19, 56. (*Eph.*, vii., 963.)

· · SAC[ILIAN]
VS · PRAEFE[CT]
[C]OH · Ī · DELM

47 (*not Roman*).—Cup and Ring Stone, found in 1883 (see Plan).

48 (*not Roman*).—Cup and Ring Stone, found in 1887 (see Plan).

Nos. 47 and 48 were found in a field to the east of Bank End Lane, and some 50 yards S.W. of the Roman Road (these *Transactions*, o.s., IX., 435, with illustrations).

49.—Slab, 44 inches high, 24 inches wide. Female figure in high relief in a niche 24 inches high and 16 inches wide. She is represented as carrying a bottle in her right hand, and some other unknown object in the left hand. Probably a tombstone. (H., 72; Hu., No. 14, plate ii.; L., p. clxxxvi.; Lap., 890.)

50.—Altar, 28 inches high, 14 inches wide. This was found in the same field as No. 57, but some 20 yards further N.E. The whole inscription has been erased by the plough, with the exception of the tops of the two concluding letters of the first line, viz., ET (*Eph.*, vii., 973). The inscription probably commenced—

I · O · M · ET
NVM · AVG

Two heads were found close by, and have probably been part of the ornamentation of a temple(?). They are now in the Summerhouse, Nos. 13 and 14.

51.—Altar, 20 inches high, 7 inches wide. It is uninscribed. On the left side is a sacrificial dish, and on the right a patera. It was found in 1743 (Hu., 281).

52.—Altar, 42 inches high, 22 inches broad. "To Jupiter, etc., by . . . ana Hermione, daughter of Quintus." See No. 10. This altar was found in 1880, down the slope to the west of the Fort (see Plan). It is of rough millstone grit. The letters are very roughly formed, and have probably been made by a pick. The dedication to Jupiter is seen in small letters in a photograph taken in 1880. In line 4 the name has been read 'Hispana,' but is not certain. (These *Trans.*, o.s., v., art. xxiv.; Hav., *Eph.*, vii., 971).

I · O · M
N - - - - -
- - - - - - -
- - - ANA · QF
HERMIONE

53.—Lower part of Altar, 15 inches wide, 10 inches high. ". . . under the care of (name uncertain), praefect of the 2nd Cohort of Lingones": probably he had some such name as Rubrius (or Rabirius) Etruscus. This was found during the restoration of Harrington Church in 1885. It has been cut down for use as a building stone. It is probably from the Roman Fort at Moresby (these *Trans.*, o.s., ix., 294; *Eph.*, vii., 969).

CVR - - VB · RIO
RVSCOPRAEF
COH · II · LING

54.—Legionary Stone, 16 inches long, 6 inches wide. This stone was found in 1880, and probably pointed out building work done by a company of the 20th Legion. (*Eph.* vii., 974.)

LEG XX

55.—"The Serpent Stone," 51 inches high, viz.:—the face 12 inches, octagonal shaft 22 inches, square base 17 inches. The shaft varies in circumference, being 29 inches near the head and 40 inches at the base. On one side is a serpent 45 inches long and 2 inches broad. On the other side is a face with two serpents above and two fishes below. At the top a piece of iron has been let in by lead. Its use cannot be conjectured; it has been described as Mithraic and as Phallic. It was found in 1880 to the north of the Roman Road, in the fourth field from the fort and not far from the hedge (see Plan and plate iv.).

In close proximity to this stone a pavement 13 feet long by 6 feet wide was uncovered, and under it were four burials.

Portions of a second and broader serpent were found close by.

This stone stands on a base 24 inches long, 24 inches broad, and 9 inches high. It has a hole in it, 18 inches square, probably for the reception of a column.

56.—Votive Slab, 30 inches long, 24 inches wide (plate v.). "To Jupiter, etc., of the Capitol, for the welfare of

IOVI OPTIM · MAXI ·
CAPITOLINO
PRO SALVT · AN

the Emperor Antoninus Pius, by (Publius) Postumius Acilianus, Praefect 1st Cohort of Dalmatians." The date for the presence of this cohort is thus fixed somewhere between A.D. 138 and 161.

TONINI · AVG
PII POSTVMI
VS · ACILIANVS
PRAEF · COH · Ī · DELM

This fine slab was found in 1873, close to the place where the altars were found in 1870, the head of a figure being found at the same time. For P. Postumius Acilianus, see Nos. 9, 19, 46. (Lap., 888; *Eph.*, iii., 93.)

57.—Upper part of Altar, 21 inches high, 9 inches wide. "To Jupiter, etc., by Gaius Caballius Priscus, Tribune" (1st Cohort of Spaniards). It was found in 1880, close to the N.W. corner of the temple(?), in the second field from the Fort (see Plan). For Caballius Priscus, see Nos. 16, 31, 37. (*Eph.*, vii., 970.)

I O M
G · CABA
LLIVS · P
RISCVS ·
TRIBVN

58.—Cubical Block, ornamented on two sides, upon which No. 57 stands.

59.—No. 58 stands in another, 18 inches long, 18 inches broad, and 12 inches high, with a hole 13½ by 12 inches.

Out of the 35 altars,* 22 are to Jupiter. The Spaniards dedicated 16, Baetasians 5, Dalmatians 3. Officers named:—Spaniards 7, Baetasians 3, Dalmatians 2. Despite the territorial names, it does not follow that all (or indeed, any) of the dedicators were from the districts in question.

(*b*) Stones in the Summerhouse.

The Summerhouse is the original railway-station at Wigton, built in 1844, and brought to Netherhall in 1890. This second Collection consists of stones that were either

* Including some found at Maryport and now elsewhere. These are:—

(60.)—Given to Sir James Lowther by John Senhouse in 1683, now at Whitehaven. (Holland's Camden, 770; H., 68; Hu., 273; L., 63; Lap., 874.)

(61.)—To Belatucadrus by Iulius Civilis; lost. (Camden, 770; H., p. 283; L., 38; Lap., 873.)

(62.)—To Jupiter, by L. Cammius Maximus; missing. (H., 61; Hu., 271; L., 28; Lap., 851.)

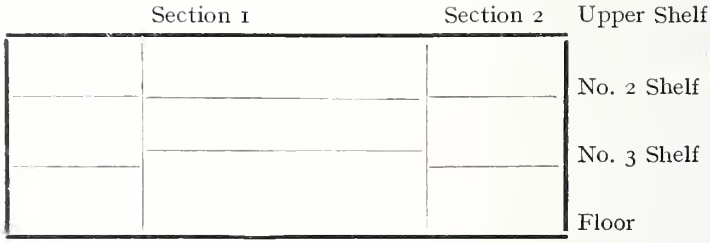
(63.)—To Jupiter, by G. Publius Cornelius; see No. 49 in the Summerhouse collection. (L., 18; Lap., 863.)

(64.)—To Jupiter, by M. Censorius Cornelianus, now at Tullie House, Carlisle. (H., 63; Hu., 272; L., 20; Lap., 860.)

(65-68.)—Four sepulchral slabs, now lost. (Camden, 772; H., 284-5; Hu., 278; L., 124-7; Lap., 881-4.)

hidden away behind the altars in the portico till 1914, or kept in a cupboard or elsewhere in the Hall. They are all of red sandstone, unless otherwise stated. Those hitherto unrecorded are marked with an asterisk (*).

PLAN FOR REFERENCE.



UPPER SHELF (SECTION 1).

1.—Draped female(?) figure. Height 22 inches, breadth 13 inches. The head and legs are missing. She is holding a mirror(?) in her left hand, and some other object in the right. Found in 1880.

2.*—The upper left-hand part of a Sepulchral Slab. Height 10 inches, breadth of panel, 11 inches. A chamfer has been cut off at each side, making breadth at the top 7 inches. There has been a raised border round the slab. At the top this border is succeeded by a sunk portion 2½ inches broad, and in this is a raised cable-pattern. A second raised border 1½ inches broad, separates the above from the panel below. This panel contains a kind of floral ornamentation, but whatever inscription there has been has been broken off. It is made of millstone grit.

3.*—Upper right-hand portion of a Sepulchral Slab. Height 14 inches, breadth 15 inches. It is gable-topped, and this part contains a 4 inch circle with rosette. Two grooves, 2 inches apart, separate it from the panel, which has a flat raised border all round. There is no inscription, but there are two strokes which may have been [D]M.

4.—Parts of two Querns; one of them has a fluted border.

5.*—Half a Quern, diameter 15 inches. Andernach lava.

6.—Half a Quern, diameter 15 inches.

7.—Half a Quern, diameter, 13 inches.

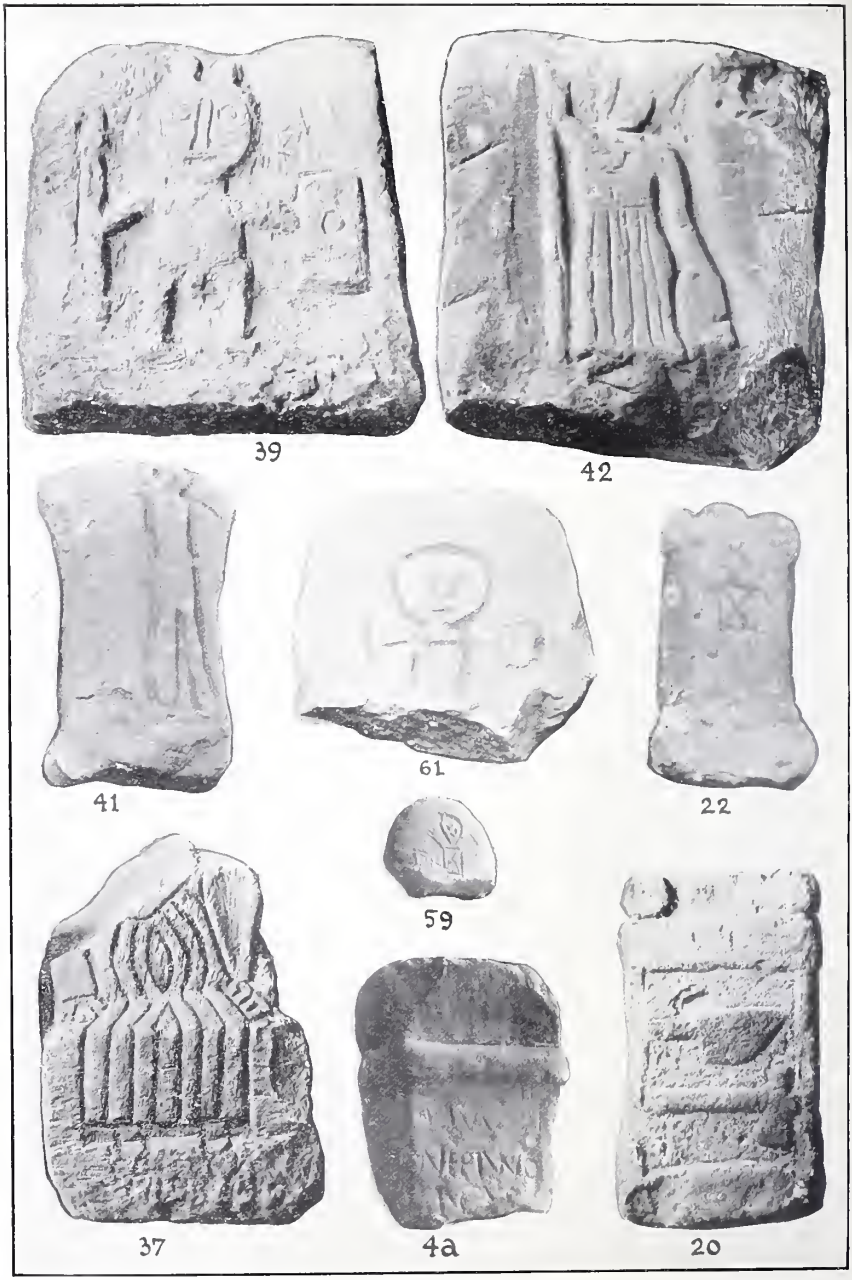


PLATE VI.—ROMAN STONES AT NETHERHALL:
(No. 4a in the Portico; the rest in the Summerhouse).

Phot. Rev. N. Stick.

TO FACE P. 151.

8.—Quern, upper portion, diameter 11½ inches, outer diameter of hole 4½ inches. Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8 are of granite (and Celtic ?)

9.—Head of Emperor (?), 8 inches high, 4 inches wide. It was found in 1861, near the Bank End farm.

10.—Head, 6 inches square (Hu., No. 73, plate iv.).

11.—Head of a woman(?), 6 inches square (Hu., No. 80, plate iv.). It is very much worn.

12.—Head of a man, 6 inches square (Hu., No. 72, plate iv.). Nos. 9-12 are evidently the heads of small statues.

13.—Head, 5½ inches high, 4 inches wide.

14.—Head, 5½ inches high, 4 inches wide.

Nos. 13 and 14 have each a piece of squared stone attached. They were found in 1880, close to the temple(?) in the second field from the Camp and in the same pit as Altar No. 50 in the Portico (see Plan).

15.—A Genius(?). 10½ inches high, 6 inches wide. In his left hand is a cornucopia or torch, and in his right a patera. He wears the toga. The stone is a cream-coloured sandstone. It was found in 1870 (Lap., 900).

16.*—Base of small Altar, 5½ inches high, 6½ inches wide.

17.*—Small Altar, 11 inches high, 6 inches wide. It is uninscribed and without ornamentation. The top is flat and the face smooth.

18.*—Small Altar, 11 inches high, 5½ inches wide. There are signs of both focus and volutes, but it is uninscribed and without ornamentation. It is of millstone grit.

19.—Small Altar, 12½ inches high, 5 inches wide. It has a focus on a flat-topped capital. There is no inscription, but the face of the shaft is surrounded by a groove (Hu., No. 38, plate v.).

20.—Small Altar, 12½ inches high, 6½ inches wide (plate vi.). It has both focus and volutes, but is uninscribed. On the face are the sacrificial knife and axe (Hu., No. 44, plate v.).

21.—Small Altar, 16½ inches high, 6½ inches wide. It has both focus and volutes. On the face is a gable-topped panel with cable pattern at the sides. On the base are the letters VI (Hu., No. 43, Plate v.).

22.—Small Altar, 10 inches high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide (plate vi.). It has both focus and volutes. On the face is a man with horns. Two lines cross the breast diagonally, and the toes are turned to the right of the figure. It was found in 1880, close to Altar No. 52 in the Portico (see Plan).

23.*—Base of small Altar, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad.

24.*—Base of small Altar, 8 inches high, 5 inches broad. Three indistinct letters.

25.—Base of small Altar, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. There are parts of three lines of the inscription, but the third is a mere succession of strokes, possibly for [VS]LLM. (C., 413.)

O
O - VN
I I I I

26.*—Octagonal column, 5 in. high, on a rectangular base, 7 in. high by 12 by 7 in., with rounded corners.

27.—Piece of Inscribed Stone, 11 inches high, 14 inches wide at the top and 9 inches at the bottom. The letters are

P C
D I

(C., 413 *a* from Hu., No. 50, pl. 5, not correctly.) It is part of an imperial monument beginning with IMP(erator) C(aesar): DI is doubtless part of *Divi*.

SECOND SHELF (SECTION 1).

28.—Several Building Stones, one showing diamond broaching found in 1880, and another in the Netherhall "camp" in 1914.

29.—Stone used for some game; 13 inches long, 9 inches wide. The "chequer board" is 6 inches square, each of the divisions being $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

30, 31.—Parts of Covers for two Querns(?). The radius of each is about 10 inches and the hole in the centre about 4 inches. Both are concave on one side and convex on the other. One is plain on the front, but the other has two raised concentric rings running round it.

32.—Quern(?). Diameter 14 inches, 3 inches thick, with a hole $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter through the centre. One side is very rough, the other slightly concave (Hu., No. 8, plate vi.).

33.—Quern(?). 13 inches diameter, 5 inches thick at the middle and 1 inch at the sides. There is a hole 1 inch deep and 1 inch wide on the flat side (Hu., No. 8., plate vi.).

34.—Quern(?). 13 inches diameter, 4 inches thick at the centre and 1 inch at the side. There is a hole at the middle ¾ inch deep on the convex side.

Nos. 30-34 are of millstone grit, and Nos. 32-34 are probably unfinished or otherwise discarded for some reason.

35.—Two portions of the upper part of a Slab, probably a building record. The inscription is COH Ī, but part of the letter O and the first stroke of the H are missing. These letters are in a panel with ornamentation of circles and leaves on the border. (Hu., No. 25, plate iii. Probably C., 414.)

36*.—Hammer Head, or Weight for sinking a net.

37.—Lower half of a goddess (?), in a sitting posture, 13 inches high, 9 inches wide (plate vi.). The dress hangs in straight symmetrical folds, and the feet and hands are visible. It was found in 1880, close to the temple (?) in second field, and is of a light-coloured sandstone.

38.—Base of an Altar(?). 10½ inches high, 11 inches wide. On the front is an elegant vase in the form of a "loving cup."

39.—Male Figure; 13½ inches high, 12 inches wide (plate vi.). In his right hand is a spear 8 inches long, and in his left a rectangular shield, 4 by 2 inches. He has two very prominent horns (see No. 22, also No. 61 in this Collection). It is of light-coloured sandstone.

40.—Figure of Sungod (?); 12 inches high, 5½ inches broad at the top and 3½ inches at the bottom. The right arm is raised to the head, which is encircled by radiating rays. It was found in 1870 (Lap., 899).

41.—Figure of a Man, long and narrow. 11 inches long, 5 inches wide (plate vi.).

42.—Male Figure; 13½ inches high, 12 inches wide (plate vi.). He is standing, and has a spear of 10½ inches long by his right side and a shield at his left. He has a belt round his waist, and wears a short tunic.

43.—Conical Stone, perhaps some sort of finial: it is too large to be a missile for the ballista. 16 inches high, with a base of 8½ inches. It was found in 1880.

43*a*.—Gargoyle(?).

THIRD SHELF (SECTION 1).

44.—Trough; 13 inches long, 6 inches wide (Hu., No. 48, plate v.).

45.—Trough; 8½ inches long, 6 inches wide, 2½ inches deep. Found in 1880.

46.—Trough (or Coffin?); 21 inches long, 9 inches wide, and 3 inches deep. Found in 1880.

47.—Trough(?); 8 inches long, 5 inches wide. In the shape of a shoe. The sides are badly damaged. Found in 1880.

48.—The top left-hand portion of the Shaft of an Altar; 8 inches high, 6 inches broad at the top and 4 inches at the bottom. The inscription is:—"To Jupiter." (Hu., No. 92, plate iv.; C., 389.)

IOV
ET V
CR

49.—The top left-hand part of the Shaft of a large Altar; 11 inches high, 9 inches wide. The inscription is:—"To Jupiter by the 1st Cohort - - - - " It may probably be part of No. 63, p. 149, note. There are various pieces of a large altar in Section 2, from which it may be possible to build this up in part.

I · O [· M ·]
COH · Ī ·

50.—Part of an altar(?). 7½ inches square. The inscription is:—"To all the goddesses" (Hu., No. 95, plate iv.; Lap., 877; C., 368).

[D]EABVS
[OM]NIBVS

51.—The top left-hand portion of a Slab (?). 10 inches high, 9 inches wide. It contains five letters, and has a plain raised border (Hu., No. 90, plate iv.; C., 413B).

C
T · D
PV

52.—Inscribed Fragment, 8½ inches high, 11½ inches wide. There are two lines left of the inscription, but the letters in the first line are quite indistinct. It was found in 1870 (Lap., 897).

- - - - - -
TIRVNC

53.—Inscribed Fragment, 11 inches square. The inscription is very indistinct, but seems to be:—(Hu., No. 93, plate iv.; C., 413D.) Probably part of a sepulchral slab noting the deceased person's age, *m(enses) iii.*, and some epithet like *carissimus*.

M ĪĪĪ
SIMV

54.—Inscribed Fragment, 8 inches high, 7 inches wide. Inscription:—COSI (Hu., No. 88, plate iv.; Lap., 893; C., 414).

55.—Inscribed Stone, 11 inches high, 9 inches wide. It was found in 1870, broken in two. In the third and fourth lines there is a space as shown (Lap., 898). The reading of the inscription is uncertain but it seems to mention a cohort, under care of . . . .

CO
HIPPEE
VI - NTE
RA - NTE
NP - -

56.—The top left-hand part of a Slab; 7½ inches wide, 6 inches high. There is a raised border, and in the corner of the panel is the head of an animal, probably a deer. (Hu., plate vi.).

57.*—Fir Cone standing on a Crescent; 7½ inches high, 6 inches broad. It is the right-hand lower corner of a slab, and has a raised border.

Nos. 56 and 57 are probably parts of the same Slab.

58.—Fir Cone standing on a squared base; 9 inches high. Found in 1880. Another, 16 inches high, was found at the same time, but is now lost.

59.—Figure of a Man with an egg-shaped head on a square body but without legs; 4 inches wide, 3 inches high (plate vi.). The arms are stretched out, and the fingers resemble a comb. In his left hand is a spear 3 inches long, and on his right side are the letters SIG, *i.e.*, SIGNIFER, or Standard-bearer. The figure has been scratched on a stone evidently picked up from the shore. Below the letters SIG is a small circle of dots, or the letters VO. Found in 1880, near the place where Altar No. 52 was found (see plan). (*Eph.*, vii., 975.)

60.—Figure of a Warrior (?). 9½ inches high, 6½ inches wide. He has a staff in his right hand (Hu., No. 82, plate iv.).

61.—Figure of Warrior (?). 9 inches square (plate vi.). Like No. 38, he has his arms stretched out. He has a very flat nose, and carries a round shield in his left hand (Hu., No. 75, plate iv.).

62.*—Stone with ornamentation, something like W.

63.*—The upper right-hand part of a Slab; 9 inches long, 6 inches broad. It has a raised flat border. In the corner of the panel are two large circles, each including a rosette, and there are four smaller circles.

64.—Wheel; 8 inches diameter (Hu., 281).

65.—Stone, 15 inches high, 7½ inches broad at the top, 4½ inches at the bottom, apparently from an arch. A rude figure has been

partly scratched on it, but the head, part of the left leg, and the feet are made of a succession of points. Found in 1880.

66 and 67.—Parts of Slabs.

FLOOR (SECTION 1).

68.—Millstone, diameter 26 inches. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the side, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in the centre. The hole itself is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. One side is rough, whilst the other contains three concentric rims.

69.—Millstone, diameter 20 inches. It is 2 inches thick at the side, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the centre. The hole itself is 2 inches wide. One side is rough and slightly concave, whilst the other is convex (Hu., No. 19, Plate iii.).

70.—Millstone, diameter $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the side and at the centre. The hole is three inches wide. This and No. 69 have grooves radiating to the circumference (Hu., No. 19, plate iii.)

71.—Millstone, diameter $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the side and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the centre. The hole is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It is without markings. Nos. 68 to 71 are of millstone grit (Hu., No. 17, plate iii.).

72.—Millstone, diameter 19 inches. It is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick at the side and also at the centre. The hole is circular right through and is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad. Across the centre a groove has been sunk 1 inch broad and $\frac{1}{8}$th inch deep, and it is continued at each end for 3 inches down the side. It is of light-coloured sandstone.

Similar stones are in the Chesters (Cilurnum) Museum. See that Catalogue, p. 72.

73.—Part of Sepulchral Slab; 26 inches high, 18 inches wide. The inscription is:—"To the memory of Vireius Paulinus (or the like) - - -." The letters are exceedingly well formed, and are 3 inches high. It was found in 1872 (Lap., 886; C., 412A).

DIS
MANIBVS
VIREIPAV

74.—Sepulchral Slab; 27 inches high, 29 inches wide. The inscription, which runs across the middle of the slab, is "Rianorix lived . . . years." This is a very irregular, natural block of stone, and the letters are only very moderately formed. Probably it is of the latest Roman date. It was found near where the Roman Road crossed the river Ellen (Hu., No. 99, plate v.; L., 133; Lap., 885; C., 411).

RIANORIX VIXIT
ANNOS - - -

75.—Memorial or Votive Slab; 58 inches long, 29 inches wide on the left hand, and 20 inches on the right. The inscription is:—

PRO SA[LVTE] - - - - - - -
ANTONINI · AVG · PIIPP
[PA]VLVS · P F · PALATINA
[POSTV]M[IV]S · ACILIANVS ·
[PRAEF · COH]Ī · DELMATAR ·

"(Erected) for the safety of Antoninus Augustus Pius by Paulus Postumius Acilianus, son of Publius, of the Palatine tribe, Praefect of the 1st Cohort of Dalmatians." It has been surrounded by a plain raised border, but part of the top has been broken off. The stone has been broken into three pieces, and the inscription on the left-hand portion is mostly weathered off. The letters on the other parts have been traced over with colour more than once. For P. Postumius Acilianus, see Nos. 9, 19, 45, 56, in the Portico. (H., 64; Hu., 272; L., 83; Lap., 887; C., 400.)

76.—Sepulchral Slab; 27 inches high, 21 inches wide. "To the memory of Julius Marinus, centurion (in the cohort in garrison). He lived 40 years and served 20 years (?) . . ." It is an irregular flat slab which has been broken, and once mended with iron bands. The reading of lines 4, 5, is doubtful. (Lap., 884*a*; C., 404.)

DIS MA(NIBVS)
[IV]L · MARINVS · ORDIN
VIXIT · ANIS · XXXXMI[L]
XX MARITI
- - [P]OSVIT

77.—Part of Altar, 17 inches high, 7 inches wide. Found during restoration of Harrington Church in 1885 (these *Transactions*, o.s., ix., 295).

78.*—Part of the face of an Altar.

79.—Stone showing diamond broaching; 24 inches long, 16 inches wide, 3 inches thick.

Shelves (Section 2).

80.—The three shelves are filled with some 30 pieces of broken Altars, including a focus, together with other parts of the capital and base of a large altar. It is possible that they belong to Altar No. 49 (this Section) and to No. 62 in the Portico.

Floor (Section 2).

81.—Base of Altar, 16 inches high, 11 inches wide. Found in 1880, standing *in situ* in the temple(?) in the second field from the Camp (see Plan).

82.—Base of Altar, 17 inches high, 10½ inches wide. Found in 1880.

83.—Upper part of face of Altar, 18½ inches high, 11½ inches wide. No signs of lettering.

84.—Upper part of face of Altar, 23½ inches high, 8½ inches wide. No signs of lettering.

85.*—Part of Sepulchral Slab; 34 inches high, 24 inches wide at the middle. This is a large irregular natural slab. The dead man's name may have been Aelius Sacer or Sacrovir; an. (annorum) gave his age.

D M S ·
AEL - ACRO
AN

Stones in a cupboard at the Hall.

86.*—Phallic Stone; 14 inches long, 7 inches wide, 8 inches thick. Figure, 8 inches long. At the broken end of the stone is part of an inscription. The letters in the third line after s are uncertain, and they are incised, as also is the figure itself.

VER
PAN
S I D (*or* R)

87.*—Phallic Stone; 11 inches long, 5 inches wide, 6 inches thick. Figure, 8 inches long. It is in relief.

88.*—Phallic Stone; 10 inches long, 7 inches wide, 13 inches thick. Figure, 9 inches long. It is in sunk relief.

Nos. 86-88 are like ordinary building stones. A photograph of them is in the Society's Collection at Tullie House. Another such stone was destroyed about 1720 (Gordon's *Itinerary of Scotland*, etc., p. 100), and still another is built into the Peel Tower of the Hall.

Pottery, Bronze, Iron, etc.

Preserved at Netherhall, there is a large quantity of earthenware, and of iron, lead and bronze articles. It is scarcely a representative collection. There is not a single perfect vessel, and Mr. Stick has only been able partly to build up a very small number.

Samian Ware.

This ware is represented by about 130 figured specimens, besides some 70 plain, but the majority are only small. At the same time there is no difficulty in assigning their shape, etc.

Of the *plain*, undecorated vessels, Mr. Stick was able to build up some half dozen with fair success. One is a Cup-shaped Vessel (Dragendorff 33), 5½ inches from lip to lip. It is 2½ inches deep, 5 inches across, and stood on a raised foot 2 inches in diameter.

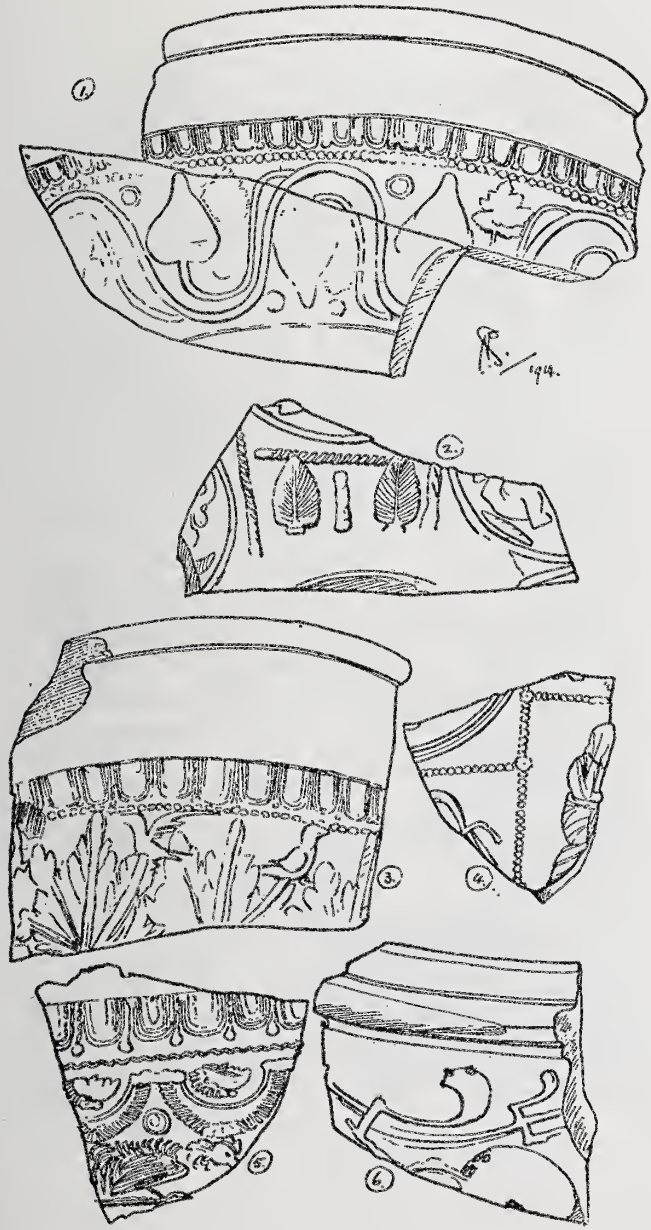


PLATE VII.—SAMIAN AT NETHERHALL.

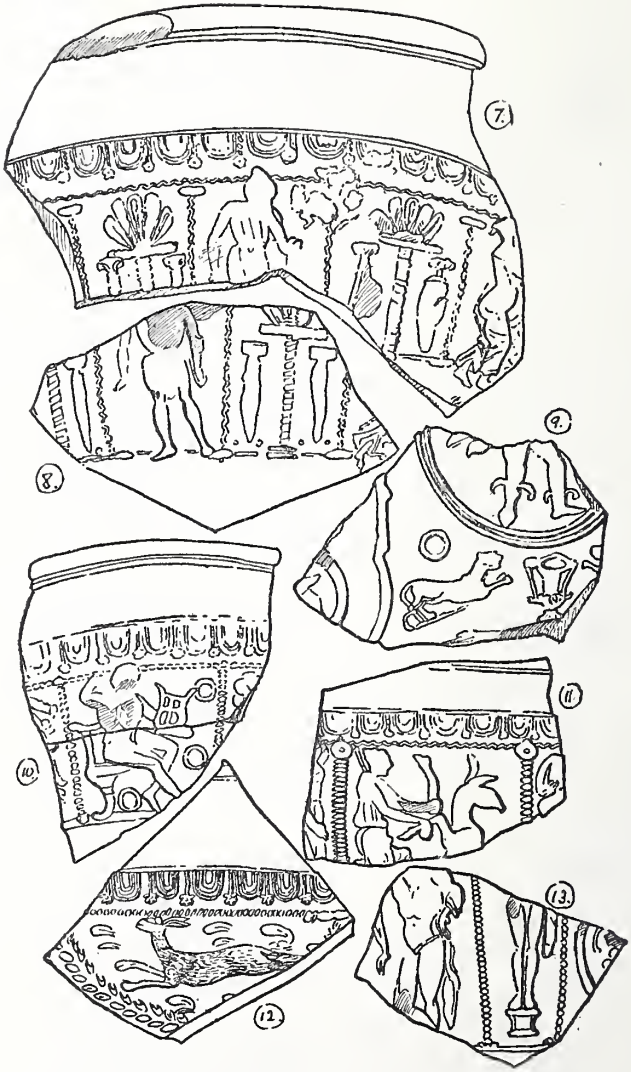


PLATE VIII.—SAMIAN AT NETHERHALL.

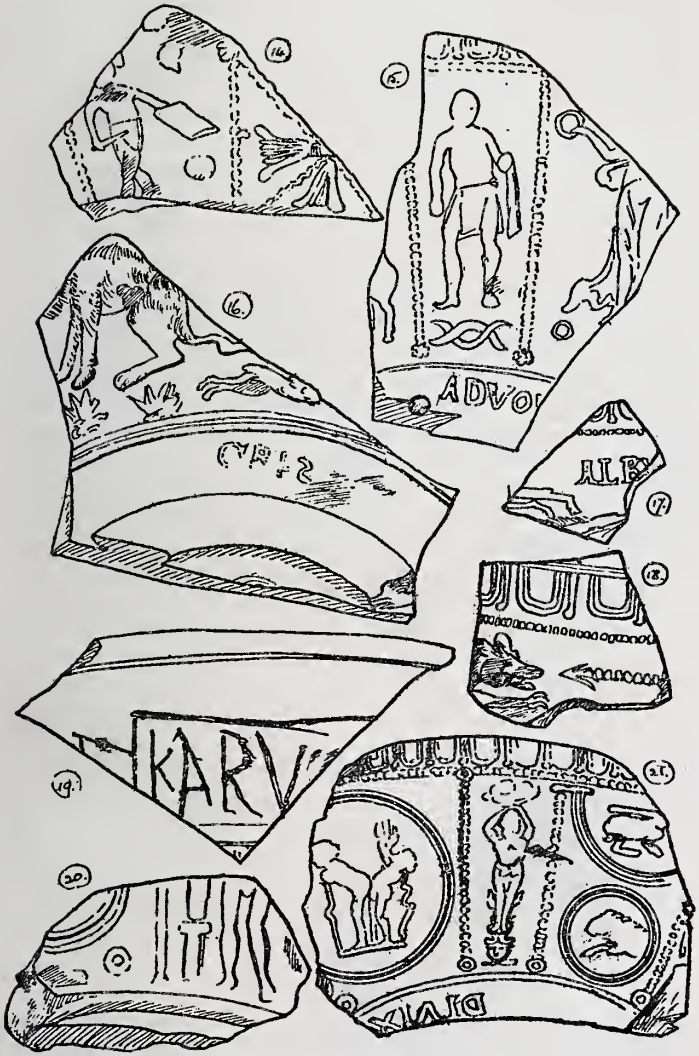


PLATE IX.—SAMIAN AT NETHERHALL.

M

There are several specimens with the steep band-like or "hammer-head" form of rim. There is no complete vessel, but one, including half the rim and some two-thirds of the surface, has been built up from the fragments. It has, originally, been about 11 inches in diameter and is 4 inches deep. As in most of the specimens of this class there are three or four grooves running round the flattened rim. The other specimens are either rims, spouts or surface pieces. They are all apparently late second to fourth century types.

The material of the latter is of a light, almost cream-coloured gritty clay, and the surface is studded with dark opaque grit.

The potter's marks that could be recognised were :—ETI, EXC, SVTЯ, SMRLE or SMISLE* (repeated) and VII.

Jugs (Plate x.).

These are not very largely represented, but there is a rather fine grey clay Jug (*e*), with a polished blackish surface. It is almost perfect, a portion of the foot only being missing. This article has probably been imported.

There are many fragments of other Jugs, but it seems quite impossible to make any complete vessel. Three kinds of clay seem to have been used in their manufacture, viz. :—a soft red or yellowish-red clay, a more compact and thinner yellowish-white clay, and a dark compact clay. There are several handles, both round and flat, and their shapes may be seen in the photograph, where *a* and *b* are red clay and *d* and *f* of the yellowish-white. They vary in size from 2 to 3½ inches.

Of the *black* clay, one neck has a moulded rim with a handle 1 inch broad with a groove from top to bottom. Another piece is 3 inches across the top and 3 inches high.

Bowls.

Bowls are somewhat rare, but one at least is now practically perfect, having been repaired. Its diameter is 12 inches, and it stands on a base of 5 inches. It has a flat bottom and straight sloping sides. It is of a hard bluish clay, very smooth on the surface and slightly polished. A double wavy intertwining line runs round the inside of the vessel some 2 inches below the rim.

A second has rims like a mortarium. It is 5 inches wide, and of a greyish-coloured clay, but partly covered with black on the surface.

---

* Should perhaps be read SMLSFE, *i.e.*, SIMILIS FECIT. This reading is suggested by Mr. Bushe-Fox's interpretation of a mortarium-stamp in his Wroxeter 1912 report, p. 66.—(R. G. C.)

a b c d e f

PLATE X.—ROMAN JUGS AT NETHERHALL.

Phot. Mr. S. Melmore.

TO FACE P. 164.

Another is an imitation Samian vessel, and represents a Samian flanged bowl.

There are two or three other pieces with rims like a mortarium, of a compact grey brittle clay with a blackish surface.

There is also the part of a Bowl on a raised foot, 2 inches high. It has two grooves round it.

Jars, Cooking Pots and Beakers.

There are no good specimens of any of these wares, and with one or two exceptions they are without ornamentation of any kind.

Some fragments are of a light grey clay, whilst others are of a darker grey or buff clay, or black and buff.

One specimen has three-quarters of its rim and is 8½ inches in diameter. The neck is 1 inch high, and has a wavy line below two grooves. There is another similar piece.

Another that has been repaired is the so-called Vesicular ware of fourth century manufacture. There are also two fragments of grey Rustic ware.

There is no complete specimen of cooking pots or beakers, but the types represented are known in the third century.

Dishes.

There are about half-a-dozen fragments of the various parts of such vessels. One piece, 2¼ inches deep, has a flat rim. It is of black clay and has a slightly polished surface. Other fragments similar in shape to the above are made of red porous clay.

There are several fragments without rims. One of these is 2 inches high and of white clay. It has two square holes half-way up the side and 3½ inches apart. They are ⅛th inch square, and have apparently been made whilst the clay was wet.

Inscribed Tile, etc.

A large roofing-tile, now broken into four or five pieces, has a semicircular roll, 1½ ins. broad on the longer edge, and bears an inscription in sunk letters recording that it was made by Indutius of the 1st Cohort of the Spaniards. There are several fragments of flooring-tiles, some ornamented with wavy lines, others with incised lattice-work, etc. A small portion of a hypocaust Tile, 3 inches square, is also present.

COH · Ī · HISPA
INDVTIVS FEC

On a fragment of thick coarse ware, scratched rudely in letters about ½ in. tall, BELENI . . . The I is half-broken off at the edge of the piece. Probably it was part of a man's name.

Miscellaneous.

1.—A Terra Cotta Lamp, without a handle. It is circular and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The surface is depressed $\frac{1}{16}$th inch below that of the rim, and its total height is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There are two holes in the surface. On the top is a mask, and at the bottom a somewhat illegible inscription which looks like ROLM or ROIM.

2.—A Fluted Bead of a blue colour. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Found in 1880.

3.—The carved Capital of a small Column, made in steatite.

4.—A Lid, being about half of the original. It is of a sandy grey clay and is 5 inches across. The knob is complete, with a flat top and a groove running round it. It is made to fit a vessel about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

5.—A second Lid is of a hard compact dull red gritty clay, and is some 7 inches in diameter. Around the knob are three grooves. The flange is at right angles to the edge of the rim, and it is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. It is divided midway by a groove $\frac{1}{16}$th inch deep, on one side of which is a band of so-called roulette ornament.

6.—A Whetstone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 1 inch wide, with hole at one end. It shows traces of having been used.

7.—There are many antlers of red deer(?), but as part of the Park was till recently stocked with deer their history cannot be known. At the same time it is scarcely likely that they would be collected in the Park and placed carefully away with Roman remains; and Mr. H. Senhouse, in a MS. note of 1766, describes the finding of portions of horns and skulls at the opening of a vault in the praetorium.

8.—There are two pieces of a smooth hard red clay, part of a vessel undetermined. Immediately under the rim is a ring of circles $\frac{1}{8}$th inch diameter and $\frac{1}{16}$th inch deep, and conical shaped. Below this is a row of sloping lines $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, followed by another row of circles similar to above. This row is interspersed with lines crossing ⋊ ⋊, all of them about $\frac{1}{16}$th inch deep. All this ornamentation seems to have been made by some sharp instrument or a pointed stick.

9.—There are several Spindle Whorls. They vary in size from 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and are $\frac{3}{16}$ths of an inch thick. Twelve of them are of a soft reddish-yellow clay, and they have a polished red surface, now partly abraded. Four are of a soft light-coloured clay, and are somewhat rough on the surface. Three are much harder than any of the above, and are of a greyish clay and have a kind of black polish on the surface. There are parts of three others, and one like the first lot is not perforated.

10.—A highly polished Circular Stone. 3 inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.

A Roman Palette, highly polished on one side, measuring $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, was found in 1880, but has now disappeared.

Cinerary Urns. I.—Native Types.

These, for the most part, are very roughly made. They vary in thickness from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and the material, which is composed of coarse clay, sand and minute particles of clay, is far from compact. They have been very imperfectly fired and are easily broken. The colour outside is generally of a dirty yellowish red, and this grows darker as it approaches the inside of the urn. Here it is almost black, this colour being doubtless due to the products of combustion. There are 6 clearly marked varieties, though it has been possible to build up only one of them with any success.

1.—This is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with an opening of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A groove runs round immediately below the rim, whilst $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches below this is a raised rim. The part of the Urn above this is filled with parallelograms divided into equal triangles by a line drawn from the opposite angles. In one of these triangles there is a series of lines composed of small punctures running parallel to the dividing line, and in the other parallel to one of the sides of the figure. Below is a lattice-work ornamentation followed by two rows of circular punctures.

2.—The second variety consists of two pieces of an overhanging rim some 3 inches broad, with a very small portion of the lower part of the Urn. The rim is moulded, and along its flattened ridge is a kind of cable pattern. A groove formed of small punctures runs round the upper and lower parts of the rim, the intermediate space being composed of a series of punctured strokes, arranged so:— ///.\\\ . These lines are doubtless produced with a bluntly pointed stick. The lower portion contains an incised lattice-pattern made with a knife or other pointed instrument.

3.—The third variety has a flattened ridge on which is an arrangement of parallel strokes, whilst both inside and outside of the rim there is a series of marks arranged so:— >>>> Then follows a raised border all round the Urn, below which is a series of incised lines, each line sloped alternately to the left and to the right.

4.—The next variety is much like the third, but the lines are not so regularly formed. Whilst the design on the rim of the third

is >, that of this Urn is simply of incised sloping lines on a roughly moulded rim. The incised lines on the body of the Urn seem to follow no set arrangement, and many of them are wedge shaped.

5.—The fifth Urn has had a carinated rim. On either side of the ridge is a row of small circles which are repeated on a larger scale on the body of the Urn. Each of the latter circles is about ¼ inch in diameter, and has clearly been made by some object already shaped.

6.—The sixth variety has a moulded rim 1 inch broad. An incised linear design runs round both the inside and outside of the rim. On the body of the Urn is a row of sloping lines, succeeded by others of perpendicular lines, all of which are incised.

Cinerary Urns. II.—Roman.

Several Cinerary Urns were found during excavations made in 1880 in the fourth field from the Camp, but it was only possible to restore one of them.—which was in 32 pieces! It was 5 inches high, but has now disappeared.

One, nearly perfect, is still in the Collection. It is very thin, and of a black sandy material. It is 14 inches high and 5 inches from rim to rim, and is flat at the bottom which is 4 inches broad.

Glass.

There is quite a large quantity of glass, but chiefly in very small fragments.

The window-glass is generally dull on one side, of a greenish colour, and about ⅛th inch thick. Many of the pieces show the rounded edges of the melted plate.

Two or three pieces of white (clear) glass, probably of a Beaker, and half the foot of a small vessel of an opaque blue.

There are parts of the lower halves of several squared bottles some of which have had heavily fluted handles. They are of a bluish or greenish colour, and have various ornamentations.

There are also many minute pieces of glass vessels of which it would be quite impossible to determine the shape, but some of them are exceedingly thin and delicate, and seem to have been portions of drinking vessels. Some few pieces are of an iridescent tinge, whilst two or three present a frosted appearance.

Bronze Articles (Plate xi.).

Many articles of this class are quite unrecognisable, owing to oxidation, etc. Amongst those that can be recognised are:—

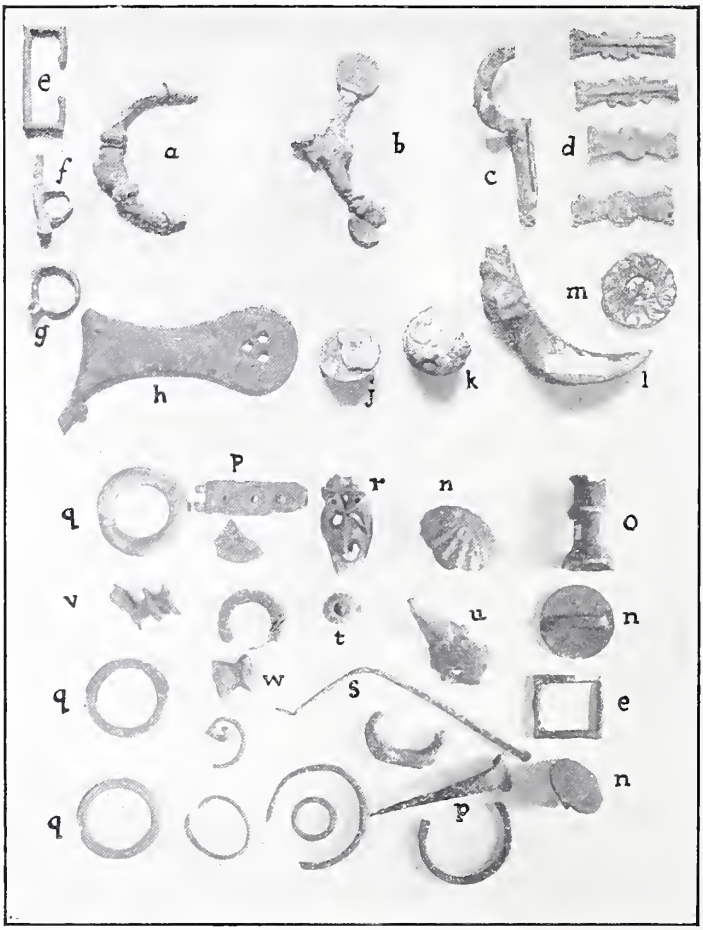


PLATE XI.—ROMAN BRONZE AT NETHERHALL.

Phot. Mr. S. Melmore. TO FACE P. 169.

Three ordinary Fibulae, varying in size from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length (*a*).

A Cross-bow, fourth-century type (*c*), and a Dragon Fibula (*r*), found 1880.

A Bronze Ball, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, but much oxidised.

A second Bronze Ball, slightly smaller, but with a raised ornamentation, apparently of spirals (*k*).

The handle of a Mirror(?), $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long (*h*).

Two pairs of flat objects, apparently ornaments for a box. They are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad and have holes for nails, one in each corner (*d*).

A Bronze Stylus, four-sided for a part of its length (*s*). This part is $\frac{1}{8}$th inch thick. It is pointed at one end, and chisel-shaped at the other.

Several Studs, of various sizes, probably used in the trappings of horses (*n*, *n*, *n*).

Heads of two Ornamental Nails.

A part of the foot of a Casket or other vessel (*o*).

Two Hinges, one 2 inches long, the other $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (*p*).

Five plain Bronze Rings, with diameters varying from $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. One of them is much thicker than the other (*q*, *q*).

A Bronze Tripod Bowl, 8 inches high. It is very thin, and far from complete, but it has two handles.

A Bronze Tripod Vessel, probably a wine-vessel of the thirteenth century.

The Bow of a Key, probably worn on the finger (*g*).

A Strap-buckle (*e*).

The Spout of a Mediaeval Vessel in the shape of a dog's head (*l*).

An Enamelled Plate Fibula, with part of enamel missing (*i*).

An enamelled Circular Button or Fibula, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter (*m*). In the centre is a small circle, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. In it is a six-pointed star coloured dark brown, the remainder of the circle being covered with green enamel. The other part of the larger circle comprises 15 points, all of which are covered with a fine red enamel. The body of the other part of this circle is blue enamel. It was found near the temple in the second field from the Camp in 1880.

Iron.

A large portion is scarcely recognisable, owing to oxidation. The chief articles are :—

Two or three Nails, 3 inches long.

Two Holdfasts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, probably mediaeval.

The socketed Head of a Spear, 7 inches long, much corroded.

Sockets of two other Spearheads.

A piece of Iron, ½ inch thick and 13 inches long, in the shape of T.

A Hammer-Head, 3 inches long, with squared face of 1¼ inch.

A Wedge, 3 by 2½ inches.

Two Iron Rings, 1¼ inch diameter.

A piece of Iron, 5½ inches long. The handle is partly twisted. At one end is a small hole by means of which it could be fastened to the girdle; at the other end were two spirals, which may have carried keys, etc.

A much-corroded Horse-shoe, found in 1880 about 8 feet below the surface on the west of the Camp, close to where Altar No. 52 was found.

Lead.

There are several pounds' weight of lead; much of it has been fused. The chief articles are:—

The part of a Leaden Dish. It is 4 inches diameter and 1½ inch high. It has straight sloping sides, but the bottom is slightly raised at the middle.

An object shaped like a Nail, 4 inches long and ⅝th inch thick at the head.

A Circular Portion, 2 inches diameter, ¼ inch thick. It has probably been used as the foot of some iron or other vessel.

A Piece roughly Cylindrical, with rounded ends. It is 1½ inch diameter and has a deep groove round the middle. It may have been a sinker used in fishing.

A Lead Ring, 1½ inch diameter.

Coins.

There are some 125 Coins at Netherhall, but including others owned privately the total will amount to 134.

Roman Republic, B.C. 200	1
Mark Antony	1
Nero (including one gold now lost)	3
Vespasian	5
Titus	1
Domitian	2
Nerva (3 of them forged)	4
Trajan (7 of them forged)	18
Plotina	1

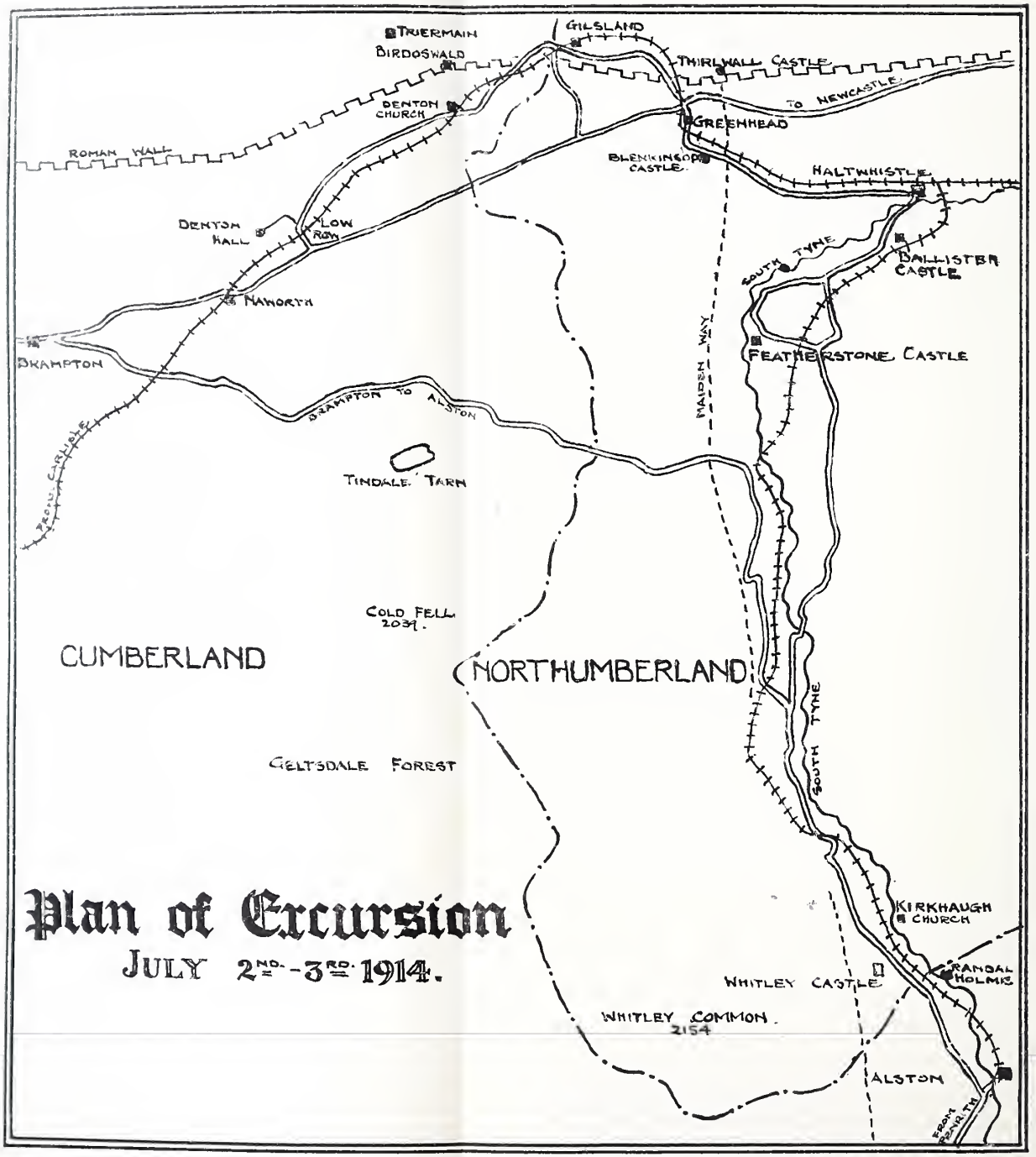
Hadrian (1 forged)	10
Sabina (both forged)	2
Antoninus Pius (4 forged)	8
Faustina	2
Marcus Aurelius	3
Julia Mammea	1
Pertinax	1
Julia Domna	1
Geta	1
Philip	1
Gallus	1
Gallienus	5
Postumus	1
Victorinus	6
Tetricus	7
Claudius	2
Carausius	1
Licinius	4
Constantine the Great	15
Fausta	1
Crispus	5
Constantine II.	2
Constantius(?)	3
Magnentius	7
Constantius II.	5
Valentinian II.	1
Theodosius	1
Honorius	1
TOTAL ..	134

(For four other Coins (of Hadrian, Gallus, Victorinus, Constantius), privately owned, see these *Transactions*, N.S., xii., p. 432.)

The Author's thanks are due to Messrs. W. G. and R. G. Collingwood for much kind aid in this compilation; to Mr. S. Melmore for photographs, and the Rev. N. Stick for photographs and for drawings of Samian ware; to

Mr. Penrice for the plan; and especially to Mrs. Pocklington Senhouse, who has given most efficient and ready help. The Author and the Editor desire to acknowledge the generosity of Professor Haverfield in undertaking the labour of revising the inscriptions in this catalogue.

[Permission to visit the Fort, etc., may be obtained at the Netherhall Estate Office, Fleming Square, Maryport].


Plan of Excursion
JULY 2ND.-3RD. 1914.
TRUERMAIN
BIRDOSWALD
GILSLAND
THIRLWALL CASTLE
TO NEWCASTLE
DENTON CHURCH
GREENHEAD
ROMAN WALL
BLENKINSOP CASTLE
HALTWHISTLE
DENTON HALL
LOW ROW
SOUTH TYNE
BALLISTER CASTLE
NAWORTH
BRAMPTON
FEATHERSTONE CASTLE
MAIDEN WAY
BRAMPTON TO ALSTON
FROM CARLISLE
TINDALE TARN
COLD FELL 2039.
CUMBERLAND
NORTHUMBERLAND
SOUTH TYNE
GELTSDALE FOREST
KIRKHAUGH CHURCH
RANDAL HOLME
WHITLEY CASTLE
WHITLEY COMMON 2154
ALSTON
FROM PENRITH

TO FACE P. 173.

PROCEEDINGS.

Summer Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting for 1914 was held at Carlisle with excursions in the Alston and Denton districts, on July 2nd and 3rd. Committee for local arrangements :—Messrs. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., H. W. Cousins, M.Sc., S. Lee, J. G. McIntosh, B.Sc., J. H. Martindale, F.R.I.B.A., H. Penfold, Wm. Thompson, and Edward Wilson, Hon. Secretary. Among others attending the meeting were Dr. W. D. Anderson, Dr. Barnes, Miss Beevor, Mr. Breeks, Mr. Buchanan, Messrs. W. G. and R. G. Collingwood and Miss U. Collingwood, Miss Creighton, Miss Donald, Mr. Donald (Mealsgate), Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Fletcher, Mr. Henry Gandy, the Rev. C. E. Golland, the Rev. C. J. Goodman, Mr. Harvey Goodwin, Mr. Gordon (Whitehaven), Miss Graham (Langholm), Mr. T. H. B. Graham, Mr. and Miss Highmoor, Mr. C. Courtenay Hodgson, Mrs. and Miss Hodgson (Newby Grange), the Rev. J. Clare Hudson, Sir Joseph and Lady Hutchinson, the Rev. George Jones, Mr. W. J. Lawson, Miss M. Nicholson, Mr. Nicolson (Lowestoft), Mr. and Mrs. Pierpoint, the Rev. G. E. P. Reade, Mr. John Scott (Ilkley), Mr. T. Taylor Scott, Mr. J. Slack, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cecil Slingsby, Miss Taylor (Low House), the Rev. A. R. Tomlinson, Mr. Vickers (Wetheral), Mr. Cranston Waddell, Miss A. M. Watson, Mr. J. Procter Watson, the Rev. J. Whiteside, and Mrs. Edward Wilson.

A sketch-map of the routes taken was kindly provided with the programme by Mr. John F. Curwen.

On Thursday, July 2nd, 1914, the party left Carlisle by the ten o'clock train and arrived at Haltwhistle in showery and thundery weather. The vicar of Haltwhistle, the Rev. E. L. McClintock, received us at the church, which was described by Mr. J. H. Martindale, F.R.I.B.A. As our *Transactions* deal exclusively with antiquities in Cumberland, Westmorland and North Lancashire it would be out of place to repeat at length the interesting details given on this excursion at sites in Northumberland, and a bare outline of some of the papers must suffice.

At Haltwhistle church, John de Halton, bishop of Carlisle, held his second ordination, in December 1294, and the ordinands were

mainly men with Cumberland and Westmorland names. Though the church is traditionally dedicated to St. Aidan, the existing fabric has no remains earlier than the thirteenth century. In plan, it is a nave, 64 feet long, with north and south aisles, and a chancel 46 feet long. The original north and south doors are still to be seen, and in the arcades, of four arches on each side, the capitals are deserving of notice owing to the change of outline from neck-mould to abacus, and the hood mould of the arches bears dogtooth ornament. The ancient sedilia and holes for the rood-loft remain. The font is fifteenth century; the bowl is of the rare hexagonal outline, with carved panels on the sides. The initials of Robert Priestman and the date 1676 have been added, probably when it was restored to the church. There are also indications of a hinged cover. Of communion vessels there are six pieces in silver and two in pewter. Among the monuments, gravestones of the Blenkinsopps and Thirlwalls claim attention.

Mr. Edward Blackburn exhibited an ancient document concerning the tithes, and after leaving the church pointed out the bull-ring in the market-place and other features of the town. The thanks of the Society were offered to the vicar and speakers by the Editor.

On arriving at Alston the stormy weather of the morning had given place to sunshine, and members were guided through the interesting and not unpicturesque recesses of the grey old town by Mr. William Thompson, who described the topography and so much of the history as could be illustrated by remains still in evidence. The course of the ancient road leading from the north into Alston; the prison with its barrel-vaulted roof, to which Mr. Thompson gave an age of rather more than two centuries; the schools built by a former vicar, the Rev. Hugh Salvin, in 1851, and the now derelict shop of the maker of periwigs were reviewed; and the Society was led to the Butts, where Mr. Thompson halted to explain the name. This, he said, came down from the time when this stretch of comparatively level ground in the midst of a hilly site was actually used as archery-butts. In the seventeenth century the earl of Derwentwater leased the land for building purposes, and the lord's mill, which was the only building on the burn in earlier times, became surrounded with a number of irregularly planned houses. Some of these were on the edge of a tenement known as the Jolly Beard, which Mr. Thompson explained as a corruption of Jolly Board, for "board" is often used in that neighbourhood as the name of a public-house. Moving on to the Crosshouse, he exhibited an eighteenth century

"poster," the sale-bill of that property, no larger than half a sheet of note-paper; and at the new Bank of Liverpool pointed out a fine old lintel built into the premises. The Friends' Meeting House, dated 1732, was entered; the parish of Alston with Garrigill was formerly an important centre of Quakerism from the fact that the London Lead Company, which took over the Garrigill and Nenthead mines in 1736 or 1737 and worked them until 1832, was under the direction of members of the Society of Friends, from whose business methods and philanthropy the district derived great benefits. Now, however, the graveyard and meeting-house are only occasionally used. Indeed, the story was told how the weekly congregation dwindled to a single member, who one day took with him a small grandson: after sitting silent for a while the child asked aloud—"Grandfather, er ye gannin to deah owt?" The Grammar School, rebuilt 1828, was endowed with lands which brought an average of £37 a year. These lands are part of Fairhill estate; this income now forms part of the Samuel King Secondary School endowment, and the old building is turned into shops. The Market Cross, next visited, was erected in 1764 by Sir William Stephenson, bart., Lord Mayor of London; at the cross which previously existed on the spot John Wesley preached in 1748 to "a quiet, staring people, who gave little heed one way or the other." At that time the church was in a very poor condition: in 1771 the Rev. Thomas Lancaster, vicar of Alston, and the parishioners built a new church, which was superseded in 1870 by the present fabric. It is curious that although Alston is known to have had a twelfth century rector, and vicars continuously from the beginning of the fifteenth century, there are no monuments or remains earlier than the eighteenth century now in existence. Mr. Thompson described in some detail the early eighteenth century buildings abutting on the churchyard and approaches to the market place, and exhibited a fine map of Alston dating 1775. For his interesting description and the arrangements which had made this visit to Alston successful, the thanks of the Society were offered to Mr. Thompson by the Editor: and members proceeded to the Blue Bell for luncheon.

At Randalholme Mr. S. Lee kindly described the ancient manor-house in his occupation. After it had been examined from kitchen to garret with great interest the thanks of the Society were offered to Mr. Lee by the Editor.

Alston and Kirkhaugh were restored to William de Veteripont by William the Lion, King of Scotland, between 1153 and 1177, and the grant confirmed by King John, 17 May, 1209 or 1210

(see the charters in these *Transactions*, N.S., xi., pp. 270-272). In 1232 the patronage of the church of Kirkhaugh was in the hands of Nicholas son of Ivo de Veteripont (*Ibid.*, p. 283). His son Robert was of Kirkhaugh in 1279 (*Ibid.*, p. 266). Nicholas had leased Alston for 20 years to Randulf (Ralf) de Levington, who died 1253(*Ibid.*, p. 44) and in connection with this arose litigation with the Crown, which was settled in 1293 by the restoration of the manor to Nicholas f. Robert f. Nicholas de Veteripont (*Ibid.*, p. 286). His son Robert died in 1371, owner of the manors of Alston and Elrington and the advowson of Kirkhaugh. His inq. p.m. mentions 40 cottages or shielings on Alston moor, and "le Houses" in Garrigill, held by John de Williamston (a place further down the valley) who with Richard de Laton held conjointly one messuage and 100 acres in *Raynerholm* by fealty, while Walter de Tyndale held one messuage and three carucates in Kirkhaugh (*Ibid.*, p. 292). The manors of Alston, Elrington and Garrigill came through heiresses to William and Mary de Stapilton; and after more litigation were confirmed to them in 1424 (*Ibid.*, p. 298). The early Chancery proceedings regarding the dower of Mary Stapilton, dating 1436-1440, mention "the ferme of Kirkhagh" (*Ibid.*, p. 304). Her daughter Margaret was "the heiress of Alston Moor" (*Ibid.*, p. 299), whose daughters Joan and Mariota married Richard and Thomas Musgrave respectively.

In Tullie House, Carlisle, are original deeds, calendared by the Rev. Dr. Wilson (these *Transactions*, N.S., xiv., p. 64) from which it appears that on 7th February, 1759, Reynold Whitfeild was son and heir of John Whitfeild of "Randerholme in Alston moore," and on 17 June, 1587, Reynold was still son and heir apparent of John Whitfeilde of "Ranarholme"; but by 1 June, 1616, Reynold was dead. The following notes were made by Mr. J. W. Robinson of Brokenheugh, Haydon Bridge, who also made the Richardson pedigree given later.

18 Nov. 1587. Willm. Eles of Kirkaughe granted to John Whitffield of Randerholme in the Countie of Comberland one certaine percell of ground called the Ilandes . . . on the east syde of the Ryver of Tyne within the p'ishe of Kirkehaughe.

12 April 1616. Henry Broadwood and Margt. his wife, Nicholas Ridley of Blackcleugh and Thomasine his wife, Richd. Renwick and Grace his wife, which said Margt., Thomasine and Grace were daughters and coheirs of Raynold Whitfield deceased, brother of Ralph Whitfield of Randerholme . . . granted . . . to said Ralph all that manor of Randerholme, etc.

30 Novr. 1622. Ralph Whitfield of Randerholme, Gent.,

demised to George Walton of Sheele Hill, yeoman, all that tenement called Sheele Hill for 1000 years, the said Walton paying to the said Whitfield 11/- yearly and two boon days in hay harvest and one carriage of corn yearly from the Market, etc. [This Ralph was the son of John. Ralph was succeeded by John Whitfield his son, who died leaving male issue Robert Whitfield his son and heir.]

30 June 1658. By the Com' for remouing obstructions in the sale of lands and estates forfeited to the Comon Wealth for treason appointed to be sold by the Additionall Act.—Whereas Deuarux Peyto Esq. in his petit'on haueing set forth y^{t} he purchased of ye Trustees of Drury House sev'all messuages lands and Tenem^{ts} in the Countie of Cumberland and Northumberland late the estate of Robert Whitfield (one of the p'sons named in ye said Act) and that William Richardson wthholds ye possession of a messuage called Randleholme and its 145 acres there unto belongeing and an other tenem^{t} called the Houses and 49 acres of land thereto belongeing and certaine inclosed landes in ye County of Northumberland containeing 84 acres; and y^{t} Raiph Wallis refuse to pay 1£ iiij^{s} ann' rent and xxiiij£ for a ffine Due euerie 21 yeares unto ye petition^{r} according to his said purchase and the custome of the manno^{r} of Und^{r} Bancke. Prayeing sumons etc.

Ordered that the said William Richardson and Raiph Wallis be hereby sumoned to appear before us, or some other on their behalfes at Worster house in the Strand Midle on Wednesday the 29th of Nouember next haueing 21 dayes notice before of this Order, the said Richardson to shew cause wherefor he detains ye possession and rents of ye said lands; And the said Wallis to shew cause why he refuses to pay ye s^{d} rent and ffine, whereof they are not to faile.

William Roberts
Ex^{d} John Smith
Henry Pytt
Jo: Berners
ffran: Mussenden

29 Nov. 1658. Devereux Peyto has "granted and to farme letten" to Roger Bainbrigge for 3 years "All that Capitall mess^{e} with the appurt^{s} comonly called or knowne by the name of Randle Holme then or late in the possession or occupac'on of William Richardson yeoman with all lands . . . together with necessary howse boote hedge boote and hay boote . . . And also all those customs and services comonly called bound daies otherwise mowing daies and carriage due and accustomed to the Lord of the Mannor of Underbanke from the tenants of the severall tenements."

[Underbank is adjoining, and would probably in 1658 be part of the farm of Randleholme, but on the Northumberland side.]

In the above lease, Bainbrigge covenanted with Peyto that it should be lawful " to and for the Steward of him the said Deverux Peyto his heires and assynes in that behalfe to keepe and hold Courts within the said Capitall Messuage of Randleholme for the said Mannor of Underbanke and there to stay and abide during the continuance of the said Courts." By the same indenture Roger Bainbrigge covenanted that if he should let, sell or depart with the possession of the demised premises to Robert Whitfield or to anyone for his use or whereby the said Whitfield might obtain possession of the premises that then he the said R. Bainbrigge should pay to the said D. Peyto the sum of twenty pounds within one month after the said R. Whitfield should get possession. Bainbrigge was also deputed to collect the several Lord's rents for the said manor of Underbanke and seems to have generally power to act as deputy for Peyto.

1 Jany. 1667. By an award made by John Dalston under an order of the Court in an action between John Broadwood of Carlisle and *William Richardson of Randell Holme* it is recited that the said Wm. Richardson the older, Hugh Richardson and Wm. Richardson the younger purchased from Robert Whitfield lands and tenements with the appurtenances commonly called Randell-Holme.

In the above-mentioned action, in a schedule to an affidavit made by Wm. Richardson and his wife, there is mentioned " An Indenture Tripartite *Dated 21st May* 1659 between *Devereux Peyto Esq. and Elizabeth his wife* and *Robert Whitfield Esq.* of the first part, Anthony Greenopp and Robert Coatsworth of the 2nd part and *Wm. Richardson the older, Hugh Richardson and Wm. Richardson the younger* of the 3rd part.

1670-1675. Sundry leases were granted by the said three Richardsons to tenants at Ayle, in all of which rents were renewed, and certain " boon days service in mowing the hay harvest and carriages or catches from the market to the said Wm. Richardson house at Randalholme."*

5 Novr. 1690. By indenture of this date made between John Robson of Undertown in the parish of Kirkhaugh of the one part

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* Edmund Sandford, however, writing about 1675, still speaks of "a faire house called Reinerhome of a yonger branch of the Leard Whitfeild of Whitfeild near ther unto in Northumberland" (*Cursory Relation*, p. 47). As he gives his reminiscences of Kirkoswald Castle "some sixty years agoe," no doubt he writes here from memory of an early period.

and Hugh Richardson of Randleholme in Aldstonmoor gent. of the other part, the said Hugh Richardson is referred to as "Lord and owner of the Mannor of Kirkhaugh."

Pedigree of Richardson of Randalholme.

Wm. Richardson, bought Randalholme 1659; d. 1681. =

- Hugh Richardson, Lord of the manor of Kirkhaugh 1690. =
  - Thomas Richardson, of Randalholme; will, 20 May, 1708; d. 1708. =
    - Anne, under 21 in 1708; d. 8 Sept., 1736. = Wm. Ricardson of Gt. Salkeld, M.D.; b. 1688; d. 20 Jan., 1769. [The "W. and A.R." of the lintel dated 1711.]
      - Christopher, who calls himself Chr. Randal Ricardson; by deed, 26 Mch., 1745, received houses, etc. from his father. [The "C.R.R." of the inscription of 1746.] = Sarah, dau. of Matt. Featherstonhaugh of Queen St., Westminster, and sister to Sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh of Uppark, Sussex, from whom she got £200, and of the Rev. Estrick Featherstonhaugh of Oxted, Surrey.
        - Wm. Randal Featherstonhaugh Ricardson Randal b. 14 Feb., 1761; d. 15 Feb., 1807. = Jane, dau. of Adam Wilkinson of Nentsberry; d. 18 Feb., 1810.
    - other daus.
  - other issue.
- Wm. Richardson junior.

According to Jefferson (*Leath Ward*, p. 121), the Ricardsons of Nunwick Hall sold Randalholme to Joseph Salkeld. He was in possession in 1815, and sold it, in 182–, to Greenwich Hospital.

The architectural history has been given by Mr. John F. Curwen, F.S.A., in *Castles and Towers*, pp. 312, 313, with plan on p. 311. He considers the pele tower, which forms the nucleus of the house, as of the early fourteenth century. According to Hodgson (*Hist. Northumberland*) it was the "capital messuage at Alston" held by Nicholas de Veteripont, mentioned above, who died in 1314. There are evidences of a curtain wall on the east and south sides. The tower is 27½ by 26 feet in plan; the axis east and west; it stands 34½ feet from the ground to halfway up the gable where the local freestone walling gives place to the ashlar of the remodelled gable-roof. The basement (now a dairy) is vaulted, and has two storeys over. The walls are 5½ feet thick, with straight mural stairs in the west wall, one turning up the south wall to the second floor. The Whitfields, about 1600, must have added the Tudor wing with the handsome kitchen now in use; about 1650 the tower was remodelled in the classical style, with a fine cornice at the eaves level. Other building was done by Anne and Wm. Ricardson in 1711, as shown by the inscribed lintel now built into the garret. On the north side is a great panel with a coat of arms:—Quarterly, 1 and 4, parted per chevron, three bull's heads erased, 2 and 1, and in a chief a label of 3 points: 2 and 3, on a bar three stag's heads: the whole surmounted by two helms of baron's degree, that on the sinister side with a coronet and a bull's head for a crest, that on the dexter side with a wreath and sheaf of arrows, armed and feathered, passing through a coronet for crest: motto, *Virtute acquiritur honor*. Under this is a separate tablet inscribed "C.R.R. 1746," referring to Christopher Randal Ricardson.

At Kirkhaugh church the Rev. H. E. Y. Breffit, rector of Kirkhaugh, read a paper of which the following is an abstract:—

Kirkhaugh derives its name from its situation on a *haugh* or piece of flat, river-formed land. It was included with Alston and Elrington in William the Lion's grant of these manors to William de Veteriponte, and in King John's confirmation of that grant, May 10, 1209. The advowson was granted by William de Kirkhalgh, for release of a suit at the court of Aldeston, to Nicholas de Veteriponte as an appurtenance to that manor; it descended to the Hiltons and thence to the Ricardsons, lords of Randalholme and Kirkhaugh. The old church had a nave of 41 by 15¾ feet and a chancel of 9½ feet in plan. Its annual value

is given in the Taxation of pope Nicholas (1291) as £4 16s. 10d. The cross in the churchyard may perhaps be explained by the Constitutions of William Bleys, 1229, in which it is directed that a handsome cross be erected in every churchyard, to which a procession shall be made on Palm Sunday. On that day the cross was decorated with palms, and thence sometimes called the Palm Cross. Such crosses were usually placed near the south entrance to the church, and the monument at Kirkhaugh stands in this position. The font, 13 inches deep and 20¾ inches in diameter is octagonal and without ornament; it stands on a more ancient font of similar shape, serving as base, with a modern column between the two. It stood in the churchyard for many years, holding the rain-water, which has left its traces in the basin, and it was restored in memory of the Rev. Octavius James, rector of the parish for 42 years, by whose efforts the present church was built. The communion cup is of a form which came into general use at the Reformation, with the administration of the cup to the laity; the lion passant, which it bears as a mark, dates from 1545 onwards. The cover bears date 1571.

Thanks for the kind reception and address were returned by the Editor, and the party crossed the river on foot to Whitley, where the altar in the garden of the farmhouse was inspected. Mr. Robin G. Collingwood's address may be summarized as follows:—

The Roman fort known as Whitley Castle is chiefly remarkable for its intricate system of defences. It has a rampart, apparently of stone, reinforced by a number of ditches varying from three to seven, the greatest number being on the south-west, where the ground is least defensible; and consists of a flat and somewhat marshy neck uniting the knoll on which the fort stands with the general slope of the ground from west to east. The irregularity of its shape is also noteworthy; it is roughly a rhombus with angles of about 60° and 120° instead of the usual approximate rectangle. Both these peculiarities have led to the suggestion that it was a Roman adaptation of a British "promontory-fort." In the case of the very similar defences of Ardoch the same suggestion has been made, but cannot be supported either in the light of excavation or after a more careful inspection of the plan; it is indeed evident in the case of the Scottish fort that the defences are all of a piece and show no adaptation of pre-Roman works. The same conclusion is reached by an examination of the visible remains at Whitley. They are thoroughly Roman in character, belonging to the series of multiple-ditch forts characteristic of

Scotland; and Whitley is in this respect only remarkable as an outlier of that series geographically.

The shape of the fort is one quite common in Roman camps as distinguished from forts, and there is nothing un-Roman about it. It is certainly unusual, but not inexplicable. In spite of certain unduly rigid conventions as to the number of gates, etc., there was always some freedom in laying out the plan of a fort so as to suit the detail of the ground; the high proportion of length to breadth at Housesteads, where the fort lies along a steep-sided ridge, or at Ambleside where it is cramped between the rocks and the lake, are obvious instances. And if the original contours of the knoll at Whitley are carefully considered, it will be found that the shape adopted gives the only satisfactory solution to the problem of placing there a fort of a given area so as to take all possible advantage of the slopes for defence while keeping the site as level as possible.

These two features are however sufficiently unlike the usual type of Roman forts in the neighbourhood to raise the question whether Whitley belongs to them chronologically. It is at least a possible view that the Hadrianic forts tended to a more rigid type than those founded in large but unknown numbers by Agricola; and if Agricola decided to hold the head of the South Tyne valley he might well have chosen this site and fortified it in this way. When Hadrian reorganised the frontier the earlier works may have been thought worth preserving. Such speculations however must be tested by excavation.

Professor Haverfield has shown in these *Transactions* (N.S., xi., p. 359) that the ascription to Whitley Castle of the Roman name Alione is originally due to a mistaken emendation by Camden of an inscription; and accordingly we must abandon for the present any attempt to name the site. This problem, together with that of the exact line of the Maiden Way, might be solved if the fort could be dug adequately; judging by the great height of its ramparts, the apparently undisturbed condition of the ground, and the unusual features it presents, such an exploration would be peculiarly interesting and probably fruitful in a high degree.

After dinner at the Crown and Mitre Hotel, Carlisle, the Annual General Meeting was held, Dr. Barnes in the chair. By the loss of Mr. R. D. Marshall there was a vacancy in the list of vice-presidents, to which Mr. J. Rawlinson Ford was elected. The death of Dr. Abercrombie left a further vacancy in the Council, and Sir Samuel Haslam Scott, bart., and Mr. Henry Penfold were added to the list of councillors. All other officers of the Society

THE CROSS AT MIDDLE CLEUGH, ABOVE NENTHEAD.

Phot. by Rev. T. Westgarth.

TO FACE P. 183.

were re-elected. The following were elected members of the Society:—The John Rylands Library (Mr. Henry Guppy, M.A.), Manchester; the Rev. G. J. Goodman, Ashmore, Brampton; Dr. Symington, Lea Field, Brampton; Mr. C. E. Pierpoint, Warwick, Carlisle; Mr. F. C. F. Parker, Skirwith Abbey, Langwathby; Mrs. John Abercrombie, Augill Castle, Brough; Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. (*per* Messrs. Edw. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 12 and 14, Grape Street, London, W.C.); Peabody Institute, Baltimore, U.S.A. (*per* Messrs. Edw. G. Allen & Son., Ltd., 12 and 14, Grape Street, London, W.C.); the Rev. G. A. Barclay, St. John's Vicarage, Carlisle; Mr. Edward Blackburn, solicitor, Low Row, Carlisle.

Dr. Anderson then read his paper (Art. V.) on the Stone Circle at Castlerigg, Keswick, and the Rev. C. E. Golland read his paper (Art. VI.) on the Folklore of Isis Parlis and the Luck of Edenhall.

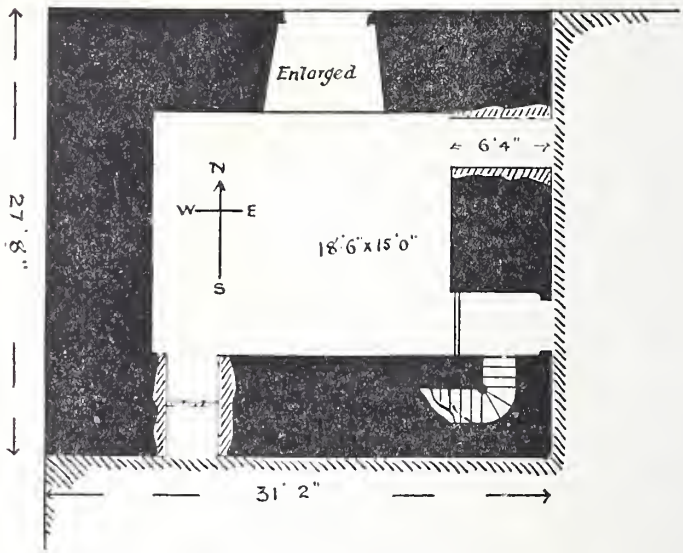
The Editor showed a deed of 1712, passing a small customary estate at Low Wall in the manor of Lanercost and Walton by surrender and admittance from Geoffrey Nixon to Joseph Dalton, son of Rowland of "Ricardgate"; James Dacre being lord of the manor and Thomas Dobinson steward of the court. This deed was sent by Mr. N. N. Thompson of St. Bees for exhibition and for presentation to the library at Tullie House. Mr. Thompson contributed also a copy of an indenture of 1508, for which see the Addenda to this volume.

The Editor submitted, from Mrs. Abercrombie, photographs by the Rev. Cæsar Caine and the Rev. T. Westgarth of a group of three cross-shafts in one socket, on Nenthead moor, about ¼ mile N.W. of the county boundary and about 1¼ mile S. of the point where the three counties now meet. The three shafts are so arranged as to lie evenly east and west; the shadows at noon falling as shown in Mr. Westgarth's photograph. The form of the remaining cross is certainly post-Conquest, and the group seems to have been meant for a boundary mark. The place it holds does not appear to tally exactly with any of the boundary-crosses mentioned by Nicolson and Burn (ii., 438-9), but Mr. Westgarth thinks it the Middle Cleugh cross mentioned by Mr. Caine in *Gerardegill*, p. xviii. That it is not on the actual boundary may be explained by the fact that Kilhope and Short's crosses were removed, as Nicolson and Burn remarked, from their original sites, for greater convenience as guide-marks for travellers. The three shafts seem to hint the meeting-point of three boundary-lines, such as those dividing the bishopric of Durham, the franchise of Tynedale and Cumberland; but it is too far south for these.

Failing this explanation, Mr. Westgarth suggests that the two side-pillars indicated the direction of the boundary, where it turned to the west after running north and south, and he notes traces of an old road running past it from Gatehead in Garrigill, crossing the Tyne at Crooks ford, and up the north side of the Ashgill burn.

Mr. L. E. Hope, F.L.S., exhibited the old padlocks removed from the gates of Carlisle in 1808 and recently acquired by Dr. Barnes for the museum; also specimens of Roman pottery and a bronze skillet of the fourteenth century, all at Tullie House.

Nether Denton Hall:



On Friday, July 3rd, the first place visited was Denton Hall, where the party was kindly received and hospitably entertained with milk and biscuits by Mr. T. H. Ferguson, to whom Dr. Barnes tendered the thanks of the Society. Mr. John F. Curwen, F.S.A., described the place and its history (see his *Castles and Towers*, pp. 276, 277), adding the reasons for believing that the tower is of the fourteenth century, built before the marriage of Isabel Copley to Adam Denton in 1400, as follows :—

1. The great thickness of the walls—6½ feet.

2. The large blocks of unhewn masonry, and the kind of mortar.

3. The very narrow Carnarvon-arched doorways on the first floor—only 1 foot 8 inches wide. "Although," he said, "it would not be wise to lay too much stress upon it, yet experience of other pele towers goes to prove that the doorways increased in width as time advanced, until they reached their greatest width in the fifteenth century, as can be so well seen at Isel Hall."

4. The garderobes in the S.W. angle.

5. And (more or less) the fact that the axis of the tower is placed east and west.

A plan by Mr. Curwen is given on p. 184.

At Over Denton church (described in these *Transactions*, o.s., iii., p. 157, by the late C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., and the Rev. A. Wright) the following paper was read by the Rev. William G. Bird, vicar of Gilsland:—

There are indisputable evidences of the antiquity of Over Denton Church. The name of the village itself, Denton, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *denu*, a deep-wooded valley, and *tun*, an enclosure, hence a village. Therefore the Angle "town in the wooded valley" is a proof that the early inhabitants were Saxons, or to speak more correctly Angles. Not far from the church, on the west side, near to the road leading to the Mains Farm, there are the ruins of a reputed Saxon or Angle village. Bishop Pudsey in 1170 speaks of the church as "the Church of the Ancient Denton." As the see of Hexham was founded in A.D. 678 and the last bishop of Hexham, Tidferth, disappears after A.D. 821, it is more than probable that the pious labours of Christian teachers from Hexham caused a church to be erected at Over Denton for the benefit of the Saxon or Angle inhabitants. If so, the foundation of the church would probably date from about the eighth century, and if from that date the first church may have been a wooden one. But with such a valuable quarry of ready dressed stones of all shapes and sizes only a few yards distant from the site of the church, at the deserted camp of Amboglanna, we can well fancy the present stone building would very early take the place of the wooden one. The present church is built entirely of stones from the Roman camp.

Professor Baldwin Brown, who made a most careful examination of the church, said that in his opinion it belonged to about the eleventh century. The dedication, which might suggest a date, is lost. Until the year 1702 the church was in the diocese of Durham. When the Normans came to power in this district

in 1156, the church had been long existing, and was richly endowed, for while at that time a Justice of Common Pleas had only £20 per annum, the vicar of Over Denton had £5.

The patronage of the church in 1154 was in the hands of Robert the son of Asketil, or Anketil, and Sigrida his wife.

Immediately after the foundation of Lanercost Priory in 1169 by Robert de Vaux, Baron of Gilsland, the rectory and right of presentation of the existing and endowed church of Over Denton was given by David, son of Terri, and Robert, the son of Asketil, and Sigrida his wife (with the consent of the Lord Paramount) to the Prior and Canons of Lanercost. The deed of appropriation by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, directs that the Incumbent of the "Church of the Ancient Denton" should be a perpetual vicar, and that out of the ancient endowment at the time of Robert the son of Asketil, the vicar was to have his maintenance—"qui etiam victum præcipat"—and that the vicar should pay an annual pension of half a mark to the prior and canons of Lanercost. In the taxation of pope Nicholas in 1292, under the head of Durham Diocese, Denton in Gilsland was valued at £5, and the pension therein of the prior and canons of Lanercost at ten shillings. In the schedule of Procurations payable in the Deanery of Corbridge and Diocese of Durham, the charge on Denton in Gilsland was two shillings and sixpence, and on the pension of the prior and canons of Lanercost therein, threepence. These are in the same proportions as the value in 1292.

In a roll of livings belonging to the Diocese of Durham in 1498, there appears "ecclesia de Denton in Gillesland." In the valuation of Henry VIII., Over Denton was not mentioned, being probably regarded as part of Lanercost. In 1562, Queen Elizabeth "granted to Cecilia Pickerell the Rectory of Over Denton and right of patronage of the same lately belonging to the Monastery of Lanercost." Cecilia Pickerell did not appear to set much value on this mark of royal favour, for she immediately by deed of conveyance transferred the rectory and patronage to Edmund Downing.

Over Denton next appears in the possession of the Dacres of Lanercost. By a lease dated the 28th December, 1566, "Christopher Dacre of Lanercost grants Nicholas Twydell of Denton the advowson, rectory and patronage of Over Denton with those his glebe lands, tithes, oblations, profits and emoluments to the said rectory advowson belonging or appertaining to hold for twenty one years at a rent of forty shillings."

In 1632 Thomas Tweddle of Willowford in Over Denton con-

veyed the property to Lord William Howard of Naworth. In 1702 Nicolson, the well known Bishop of Carlisle, visited the churches of the diocese, and while at Nether Denton, Mr. Pearson, the rector, said " There is another church at Over Denton which is said to be in the Diocese of Durham," and he gave the Bishop the local gossip of the age concerning the deserted church of Over Denton. Bishop Nicolson then communicated with Dr. Smith of Durham, and was informed that little or nothing was known of Over Denton ; that there was mention of it in the old registers, but that there had been no exercise of jurisdiction for 100 years at the least, and if the Bishop of Carlisle would take it, none would interfere. It is perhaps needless to say that the Bishop of Carlisle did take it, and from that date Over Denton became part of the Diocese of Carlisle.

From 1703 to 1736 Over Denton was held by the rectors of Nether Denton, and from 1736 to 1858 by the vicars of Lanercost. In 1854 Gilsland Church was built, and a part of Lanercost parish was allotted to the new church, and in 1858, Over Denton was, by Order in Council, attached to Gilsland. There have been only twelve vicars from 1701 to the present time, 1914.

The church retains its original plan unaltered ; the east end and the north and south sides are the original walls, but the west end and belfry are modern, but built on the old foundation ; the Roman camp of Amboglanna on the opposite side of the river Irthing being the quarry from which the stones of the church were taken.

The church consists of chancel and nave, the chancel being eleven feet ten inches long by eleven feet two inches wide ; the nave is twenty-seven feet long by sixteen feet wide, with seating accommodation for fifty persons. The original chancel arch remains. Professor Baldwin Brown, after a very careful examination, pronounced it to be a Roman Arch. It is in fact a Roman gateway brought from the camp of Amboglanna ; the chamfered abacus from which the Arch springs is identically the same as that on the east gate at Amboglanna. The size and shape of the stones are the same as in the west auxiliary gateway of the camp. May it not therefore have been the east auxiliary gateway, as that gateway is now missing from the camp ?

The nave has two doorways ; the principal one, that in the south, is square-headed, the stone lintel being supported on two quaintly wrought corbels, and was described by the well known antiquary, the late Mr. Sheriton Holmes, as " A very good example of Saxon Architecture," a description endorsed by Mr. William Nanson,

Mr. Whyte, and other archæologists who have seen it. The north door is much lower than the south door, and is walled up. The east window is a modern insertion: the south window in the chancel an insertion of the thirteenth century. On the north side of the nave one of the original windows remains, a round-headed slit only a few inches wide, made before the general use of glass, and therefore kept as small as possible. The other two windows are modern insertions.

Two Roman Altars, now in the vicarage grounds, served from time immemorial as steps to the altar. On the south side of the chancel, within the altar rails, is an opening used at one time as a piscina. On the north side of the chancel, just within the chancel arch, there is another opening in the wall, differing from the one inside the altar rails in that it is much higher up in the wall, and the top is not level, but slants upwards. Mr. Clinch, clerk and librarian to the Society of Antiquaries of London, says "This I think may very well have been intended for a small charcoal fire," and he adds "The Rev. Dr. Fowler spoke of such fires in recesses in the walls as convenient for heating obley* irons and providing burning charcoal for the censers."

The ancient font in the church is the capital of a Roman pillar hollowed out to serve as a font. On the north side of the nave there is a stone with a large sword having a cross for its hilt, together with a smaller sword or dagger rudely sculptured upon it; this at one time covered a tomb in the nave of the church. The old bell is now at the vicarage; it is only 7½ inches in diameter, and weighs but 16½ pounds. Antiquaries who saw it in the temporary museum of the Archæological Society at Carlisle were of opinion that it had come down from medieval times. Its canon is not in the centre, a probable mark of antiquity.

When the church was renovated a few years ago, under the floor of the chancel were found a large quantity of human remains lying in all positions, as though a pit had been dug, and the bodies had been hastily flung in without regard to order.

The party afterwards halted at Gilsland vicarage, where the vicar showed the ancient bell from Over Denton church, and the remains of the Roman Wall, so finely displayed in his garden. The thanks of the Society were offered to the Rev. W. G. Bird by Dr. Barnes.

At Blenkinsopp Castle the boundary of Cumberland had been passed, and we can give only short notices of the two sites in

* Irons between the plates of which wafers—"oblations"—were baked.

Northumberland visited on this occasion. Mr. H. W. Cousins, M.Sc., headmaster of the Brampton County Secondary School, gave an account of the old home of the knightly family of Blenkinsopp, which they held until 1875. Not much of the ancient building is now visible, but, as the speaker pointed out, the site, overlooking the Tyne from a steep height, was well chosen for defence and explains the former importance of the castle as a fortress against northern invaders. To Mr. Cousins and to Dr. Drummond, the owner of the castle, at the time away from home, Dr. Barnes returned the thanks of the Society.

At Featherstone Castle the party was received by Mr. James Hope-Wallace, who kindly described his residence, showing first the external features of the building and its tower, and then the interior, full of interesting relics and works of art. The place was sold by the Fetherstonhaughs, about 1780, to James Wallace, a native of Brampton, who died Attorney-General at the age of 53. His son Thomas was raised to the peerage in 1828, and built the modern part of the mansion, which he left to his wife's nephew, Colonel James Hope, from whom the present owner is descended. Lord Wallace's mother was Elizabeth Simpson, heiress of Carlton Hall, Cumberland; and at the castle is a very fine staircase from that place. The bed on which "Prince Charlie" slept, in November, 1745, at Highmore House, Carlisle, is another relic of interest. In the dining-room is a canopy, over the sideboard, from Carlisle Cathedral; its original position, Mr. J. H. Martindale said in discussion, was probably over the bishop's stall and the two adjacent seats, and Mr. Hope-Wallace believes that it came to Featherstone about 130 years ago, at a time when Bishop Lyttleton was making considerable alterations in the cathedral. Among portraits of local interest, there is one of an earl of Carlisle (the third or fourth earl) which may have been placed there during the period when Featherstone belonged to that family (from the Restoration onward until the Fetherstonhaughs regained it). Beside early portraits of Queen Elizabeth and other historical personages, and examples of Rubens, Vandyck and Reynolds, we may mention portraits of Lord Derwentwater and General John, fourth earl of Hopetoun; also those of Elizabeth Wallace, Lord Wallace as a boy, and James Wallace, by Romney, Lord Wallace in peer's robes by Bird, and Lady Jane Hope, by Hoppner. With the thanks of the Society to Mr. Hope-Wallace the meeting came to an end.

Spring Meeting, 1915.

The projected excursion for September, 1914, to see the summer's work at Ambleside Roman fort, having been abandoned on account of the war, the next meeting of the Society was held on April 23rd, 1915, at the Fratry, Carlisle, by permission of the Dean and Chapter. The arrangements made by Dr. Barnes resulted in an unusually large attendance. The chair was taken by Mr. E. T. Tyson, vice-president. The following were elected members :—Dr. W. D. Anderson, Chestnut Hill, Keswick ; the Right Rev. Bishop McInnes ; Miss Gwendolen Garston, Burneside ; Mr. T. E. Hodgkin ; Mr. Dayrell Crackenthorpe, Newbiggin Hall ; Dr. E. P. Haythornthwaite ; Dr. Richard Fawcett, Broughton-in-Furness ; Mr. T. M. Banks, Heversham ; Mr. Francis Parker, Acorn Bank.

Mr. John F. Curwen then read a paper by Mr. Dayrell Crackenthorpe on some newly-found details of Newbiggin Hall. The Editor read summaries of the following :—" The supposed Roman Camps at Hall Hill and Chesters, near Alston," and " Notes on Roman Pottery found by the Rev. T. Westgarth at Maidencastle, Stainmoor " (see Addenda to this volume), both by Mr. R. G. Collingwood : " Note on a Roman Milestone at Hangingshaw, near Appleby," by Professor Haverfield (Art. IX.) ; " The Manor of Melmerby " and " Nunnery," by Mr. T. H. B. Graham ; and old deeds from Mr. R. Blair, F.S.A., and Mr. H. Garencières Pearson (see Addenda) ; and showed the inscribed cross-fragment preserved in the Fratry with a suggested restoration (Art. VIII.). The Editor announced that unexpected grants had recently been made to the Ambleside Roman fort exploration fund, and that consequently some further work might be done in the summer.

After a vote of thanks to the Dean and Chapter for the use of the Fratry, the meeting adjourned to St. Mary's churchyard, where the carved stones, originally from the cathedral, but lately removed from the castle, were described by Mr. J. H. Martindale, F.R.I.B.A.

At Tullie House the cast of the Bewcastle Cross was inspected, and remarks offered by the Editor upon recent opinions concerning this cross and the inscribed shaft at Beckermet (Art. VIII.).

At the Citadel, the newly-discovered remains of Henry VIII.'s bastions, now restored as a strong-room for the Courts, were visited, and an interesting paper was read by Mr. George Dale Oliver, F.R.I.B.A., which we hope to print in our next volume, with two or three other papers submitted during the year 1914-15 but unavoidably held over.

ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA.

(Scale $\frac{2}{3}$).

A Bronze Spear-head from Caldbeck.

The fine specimen, with leaf-shaped blade and loops on the socket, found in the autumn of 1914 by the side of the Caldew, on a rock covered with soil at Lynewath, Caldbeck, and now in the possession of Mr. Oldman of Lynewath, was lent to Canon Rawnsley for examination, and a water-colour drawing was made by Mrs. Rawnsley. The point is slightly blunted and one of the loops broken, but otherwise it is complete. It measured originally $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the blade and a trifle over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the loops. It is of the type shown in the paper by Canon Greenwell and Mr. W. Parker Brewis on "The Origin, Evolution and Classification of the Bronze Spear-head in Great Britain and Ireland," in *Archæologia*, vol. 61, plates 75 (fig. 59), 76 (figs. 60-63) and 78 (fig. 66). Professor Montelius (*Archæologia*, vol. 61, p. 136) classes these spear-heads in Period IV. of his chronology of the Bronze Age, and assigns a date from the end of the fifteenth to the middle of the twelfth century B.C.

The Roman Road in the Upper Duddon Valley.

On July 29, 1914, Professor and Mrs. Haverfield, G. G. Wordsworth and R. G. Collingwood examined the line of the Roman road between Fell Foot and Hardknot. They report that the line given by the O.S. for the road immediately east of Cockley Beck (i.e., on the right bank of the Duddon past the ruined buildings known as Gaitscale) shows no trace of Roman work. A causeway is visible near Gaitscale, but this apparently is contemporary with the buildings and leads to them. It is not continued eastward. The O.S. authorities, on being asked for their evidence of this line's Roman character, quoted the farmers at Black Hall and Birks (G. Tyson and E. Tyson) and Ferguson's *Archæological*

Survey, pp. 90, 277. Neither of these pages occurs in the *Survey*, which is paged from 1 to 54, nor can any reference be found in the same author's series of papers entitled *An Attempt at a Survey of Roman Cumberland and Westmorland.* In fact, the ambiguity of the map in the *Survey* (where the road is marked as coinciding with the river) and of the description in Ferguson's *History of Cumberland*, pp. 59, 60, seems to show that the author had no definite views on the matter.

The same conclusion was reached with regard to the good and well-marked causeway between Cockley Beck and Black Hall. This also is marked as Roman by the O.S., whereas no road can be traced from Black Hall to the Hardknot road, and there seems no reason to doubt that the Romans followed the direct line from Cockley Beck to Hardknot pass, as marked in Ferguson's map.

Roman Remains from Maiden Castle on Stainmoor: by R. G. Collingwood.

The pottery, of which 13 pieces have been shown to me by the Rev. T. Westgarth, dates from about the middle of the Roman occupation.

Samian. One piece, from the foot of a shallow bowl of the type known as "Dragendorff 31," the commonest form of drinking-cup. The clay is very soft and friable, the modelling heavy and glaze poor in quality. It is Gaulish ware, from the factory at Lezoux, and is of quite late date in the Samian series

Other wares. 12 pieces of native fabrics:—

Mortarium (*pelvis*, mortar for hulling grain). One piece of a rim, "hammer-head" section, reeded face; buff clay with black grit. It belongs to a series which I place in the middle of the fourth century (the series which I call group D; see my Ambleside report, this volume, p. 48). The clay and grit are typical of late mortaria, and probably indicate that in the fourth century the trade in these vessels was captured by some large factory, using a clay like that of Broseley.

Bowls. 4. Two of these have the flat rim and straight sloping sides of No. 9 in my Ambleside report for 1913 (*Transactions*, xiv.); I believe this type belongs to the early fourth century, on evidence from Corbridge and the Wall (cf. Poltross Burn report, *Transactions*, xi., plate v., No. 19). Of the others, one is of sandy grey clay and has no moulding on the tip; perhaps third century. The fourth is rather like the first two.

Ollae, or jars. 3. (1) a handle; soft grey ware. (2) a rim, soft grey ware; this looks earlier than the rest; perhaps late

second century. (3) a rim in "vesicular" ware (full of holes caused by the solution of grits in the clay, in acid liquids) which is characteristic of the fourth century.

Cooking pots. 2. One the mere fragment of a rim; perhaps third century. The other a base, reddened externally by fire.

Beakers. 2. One in fine whitish clay; looks distinctly early (second century); "Roulette" or "runnering" pattern on shoulder and drab slip. The other in common black ware with cross-broaching. This type cannot be dated.

Other remains:—

Iron. A nail. A small ring from a chain. A flat piece, much corroded, perhaps from a horse-shoe.

Bronze. One coin; a minim. Undecipherable.

Glass. One fragment of ordinary window-glass. One piece of the shoulder and handle of a square bottle.

Jet. A large ring; has had a string tied to it, but is not otherwise worn.

The evidence of this—very small but highly interesting—group of finds suggests an occupation lasting at least from the late second century to (say) A.D. 350. Maiden castle was therefore occupied practically throughout the full Roman period in the north of England, and further digging would doubtless reveal much of its history during that period.

Ancient Dial at Beetham Church.

Mr. W. F. Price notes that he has observed, to the east of the priest's door on which a dial is already known, the remains of a second dial in an unusual position. On the slope of a buttress is a gnomon-hole, with the lead by which the gnomon was fixed, and the upper part of an incised circle.

Old Deeds.

At the meeting of July 2nd, 1914, Mr. N. N. Thompson of St. Bees communicated the following:—

Indenture of Agreement, 1508. Thomas Hesketh, Thomas Washington. This indenture made the 25th daye of August in the 24th yere of the Regn of kyng henry VII Betwix Thomas hesketh squier on that one partie and Thomas wesshyngton of hallhede gentilman on that other partie Witnessith whereas vareaunce and discorde hath ben betwix the said parties for gravyng of pete by the said Thomas wessheton in a severall close ot the said Thomas hesketh in brenderyg [Bendrigg ?] in the countie of apulbye the said parties be agreed in manner & forme foloyng

That is to wete if the said Thomas wessheton at the next session of assise to be holdyn at lancaster Or at any tyme afore the said Session shewe evidence in writyng such as shalbe proved sufficient by indeferent lerned councell afore the said Thomas hesketh that the said Thomas wessheton on Ryght ought to grave pete on the said close then the said Thomas hesketh to be content therwith And if the said Thomas wessheton shewnot sufficient evidence for the gravyng of the said pete in manner & forme aforesaid Then the said Thomas wessheton graunts by thes presents to the said Thomas hesketh that he shallmake sufficient recompense & amends to the said Thomas hesketh for gravyng of the said pete afore the date of thees presents And that the said Thomas wessheton shallnot ffrom thensforth grave any pete ne cause any pete to be graven in the said close unto such tyme as the said Thomas wessheton have shewed evidence in writyng to the said Thomas hesketh And proved thay sufficient for his said title by indeferent lerned councell Or ellse the said Thomas wessheton have sufficient licence & graunt by writyng by the said Thomas hesketh to grave pete in the said close In wittnes wherof to thees indentures the parties aforesaid enterchaungeably have sett thair sealls In the presence of Ric dokett of grayryg the elder squier Ric hesketh gentilman lerned in the lawe Ravland philipson and others. Given the daye and yere abovesaid

Mr. R. Blair, F.S.A., communicates the three following :—

1.—To all faithfull men In Christe To whome theis pn'tes shall come to be shewed or Delivered Knowe ye that I Issabell Glover late wyfe of Rowlande Glover late of Manser in the Countie of westmerland chapman Deceassed and beyinge the onleye And hole admynestrator of all and Synguler goodes cattelles and Dettes wiche latelye was the said Rowlande glovers myne Husbandes at The Daie of his Deceasse And vpone goode assuraunce standeth Bounded to the Righte Reverende father in gode the Byshope of Chester and his Successors To the Tenure and effecte of A lawe &c. Witnesseth that I the said Issabell glover ffor and In consyderacion of the Some of Sexe score poundes of goode and Lawfulle money of Englande vpon A goode and suffycient Assuraunce therof made Covenaunted graunted and promessed well and Trewlie to me to be paid Bye mye Brother George Baynbryge of Hegholme* in the Countie of westm'lande yoman and Wylliam Borowe of Luptone in the said Countie chapman

* Egholme, near Grimes Hall, Middleton ?

And on and besydes payment therof ffor and In consideracion of the Some of ffortie poundes more wiche the said George Baynbrige and Wyllm Borowe vpon the lyke Covennte and assuraunce standeth Bounden To paye vnto me the said Issabell glover and to others mye said husbandes Credyttors Whervpone the consideracions afforesaid and vpon other causes Reassenable me specyallie movinge I the said Issabell Glover haue Covenn'ted graunted Bargained and solde and bye vertue and force of theis pn'tes for me myne heyres executors and admynestrators Dothe covenn'te Bargayne and whollie clearelye for ever Selleth To the said George Baynbrige and William Borowe Joynedlye Together To their heyres executors admynestrators or assignes for all and Synguler such Some and Somes of money clothes and Dettes as was Due or owinge To mye said husbande at the Daie of his Deceasse and nowe Due vnto and of all maner of persone and persones whate soeu' or whersoeu' they be owinge in Anye Cyttie Toune Burghe vyllaige or other place or plaices ffrome Gyggleswicke in cravene Sothwardes Provyded alwaies condycyenallye that when and at what Tyme as they the said George and Wylliam haue fullie Dyscharged and paied the said Some of ffortie poundes to the said Credyttors and to the said Issabell Delyueringe To her sufficient Discharges and Acquyttaunces ffrome the said Creddyttors in payment therof This Done That then the said Issabell shall Redelyu' all suche Bounds or Assurance To the said Georg and wyllm or to the one of them or their assignes as they therin shall stand bounden for payment of the said Some of ffortie poundes AND for the further Assuraunce Conveyaunce Awarrauntyst and Sure makynge the premisses before graunted and sold to the said Georg Baynbrige and wylliam Borowe their assignes or [?] In man' and forme as ys afforesaid and for the Trewe performaunce of the same I the said Issabell glover covenntes and grauntes be theis pn̄tes to and wth the said George and wylliam To them To stande Bounden bye mye suffycient wryttinge obligatorie bearinge Date of the Date of theis pntes in the some of Thre hundreth poundes of goode and Lawfull money of englande as more at large in the same wryttinge therof made yt Doth Appeare IN WYTNES whereof I the said Issabell Glover To theis pntes haue Sette myne hande and Seale the tenth Daie of Auguste in the xth yeare of the Reigne of o^r^ Sou'reigne Ladie Elizabeth Bye the grace of god Quene of Englande ffraunce and Ireland Deffendor of the faithe 1570/

Signed Sealled and delyu'ed the daie and yeare Aboue wrytten in the presens of theis wytnesses Thomas Aykrige John Symford wth others.

2.—THIS INDENTURE made the ffifth daye of June in the yeare of our Lord Christ according to the Account used in England one Thousand S^x hundred ffifty and ffower BETWEENE Sr William Dalston of Dalston in the County of Cumberland knight of the one part And William Roper of London esquire of the other parte Whereas in and by one Recognizance in the nature of a Statute Staple bearing even date with theis p^rts taken and acknowledged before the right honorable Henry Rolle Esqr Lord Cheif Justice of the Upper Bench the said William Roper is and standeth bound vnto the said Sr William Dalston in the Sume of eight hundred pounds payable as by the said Recognizance may at large appeare Now this Indenture WITNESSETH That it is neverthelesse Covenanted conditioned and agreed by and betweene the said parties to theis pr^sts And the said Sr William Dalton for him his heires executors and administra^ors Doth covenante conclude and agree to and with the said William Roper his heires and assignes by theis pre'ts That if the said William Roper his heires executors and administr^rs and every of them Doe and shall well and truly pay performe observe fulfill and keepe All and every the payment Covenants Proviso Condicons and agreementes which on his and their partes and behalfes are and ought to bee payd performed observed fulfilled and kept conteyned in one Indenture bearing date the Three and Twentieth day of May past made between the said William Roper and John Day gent of the one parte and the said Sr William Dalston of the other parte And that in all things according to the true intent and meaning of the said Indenture Then and at all times from henceforth the said Recognizance or Statute Staple shalbee voyd and of none effect and shalbee delivered to bee at the costes and charges of the said William Roper his heires or assignes vacated on Record In witnes whereof the parties above named have to theis p^rsent Indentures interchangeably set their hands and seales the day and yeare first above written

Sealed and delivered
in the p^rsence of
John Day
Tho Lockyer

William *Seal gone.* er

3.—Know all men by these p^rsents That I Sr Christopher Musgrave, Bar^t Lord of the severall Mannors of Blackhall Kirkoswald Staffell Glassonby Brackenthwaite and Newbiggin in the County

of Cumberland Have given & Granted and by these p^rsents Doe give & grant to Edward Hutchinson of the City of Carlile Gent the office of Game keeper of my s^d mannors of Blackhall Kirkoswald Staffell Brackenthwaite Newbiggin & Glassonby and I doe hereby authorize the s^d Edward Hutchinson to do & execute all & every matter & thing which the Duty & Nature of the office of Game keeper of & for the s^d Mannor doth exact and require To have hold exercise & enjoy the s^d office of Game Keeper of & for the s^d mann^rs unto the s^d Edward Hutchinson from henceforth during my will & pleasure & no longer And I the s^d Sr Christopher Musgrave Doe hereby authorise the s^d Edward Hutchinson within the said Mannors to take away every or any Hare Pheasant Partridge Moor Game, Heath Game, or Grouse or any other game from any Higler, Chapman, Innkeeper, Alehouse Keeper, Victualler or Carrier or any other person or persons not Qualified by Law to kill the Same which shall be found in their custody or possion And also all Greyhounds, Setting dogs, Lurchers, Traps, Netts, guns or any other engine to kill & destroy the game which shall be in the power or Custody of any person or persons not qualifyed by the Laws to keep the same and who shall hunt or Fowl within the Mann^rs afores^d or any of them without my Consent And I doe hereby further impower the s^d Edward Hutchinson upon & within my s^d Mannors or any of them to kill Hare Pheasant Partridge or any other Game whatsoever In witnesse whereof I have hereunto sett my hand & seal the seventh day of June in the Fourth year of the Reigne of Our Soveraigne Lord George of Great Britain &c King Annoq. Dni. 1718

Christopher Musgrave.
[*armorial seal*]

Legal Conveyance of a Flock of Sheep (Langdale, 1743): by H. Garencières Pearson.

The deed, a copy of which is printed below, was found among some old documents which have come into the writer's hands. It is curious, as being a Conveyance of 120 "Heath going and Heath bred sheep" apart from the land on which they lived or heafed. Flocks of Heath or Heaf going sheep are not infrequently in Westmorland and Furness found included in Conveyances of land as appurtenant to it and are still commonly let to the tenant with the land, but it is certainly unusual to find them dealt with separately.

The document on the face of it is a deed of absolute Sale and

follows the form of a Conveyance of land, but it is pretty evident that it was only intended as a security for a loan, as even at the date of 1743 the 120 Sheep must have been worth more than £11 (the amount of the consideration) and this is to some degree confirmed by the summary but effectual way in which the deed has been cancelled; that is, by the tearing off off the Seal and the Signatures of the Grantor to the deed and schedule.

The "Livery of Seizin" by the handing over of "one Ew" is very quaint. The grammatical difficulty in the attestation clause "were" for "was" is possibly caused by there having evidently been a blank left in the original engrossment for more words than "one Ewe." Perhaps they couldn't catch more than one old sheep, the others being too "lish" for them!

As to the persons named, Edward Partridge and others gave at an unknown date £50 for the poor of Grasmere, as recorded on a board in the church. In 1710 Edward Partridge bought a pair of breeches for 10d. at the sale of Wm. Hawkrigg deceased (these *Transactions*, o.s., xiii., 253).

Of Satterthwaites in Langdale, yeomen, Michael is mentioned as opposing Reginald Holme in the matter of a weir or dam, late in the seventeenth century (Miss Armitt, *Ch. of Grasmere*, p. 199), and Wm. Satterthwaite was one of the 18 men in 1687 and 1688 (*Ibid.*, pp. 116, 123).

Wm. Willson of Langdale, a Quaker, was imprisoned in 1660 and 1663 (*Ibid.*, pp. 88, 196).

John Dixon of Rosset in Langdale, a Quaker, is mentioned in 1684 (*Ibid*, p. 198). A John Dixon bought "a milking pale & a Can" for 5d. in the sale of 1710 above mentioned.

A William Sawrey also bought "a wood Peck," and "a little Heifer," which cost him £1 3s. 0d. He also wrote out the sale bills and charged 10s. for them; and the deceased owed him 2s. 6d.

At the same sale 20 wethers sold for £6, and 10 wethers went for 3s. 4d. each; 10 ewes at 3s. 6d. and 10 twinters at 2s. 8d., so that the sheep sold by Roger Satterthwayte ought to have fetched nearly—if not quite—double the amount mentioned in this deed.

Know All men by these presents that I Roger Satterthwayte of Sidehouse in Great Langdale in the Parish of Grasmere in the County of Westmorland yeoman ffor and in Consideration of the whole sum of Eleven pounds of Lawful money of Great Britain to me in hand before the sealing and Delivery of these presents By Edward Partridge of Farr-Easedale in Grasmere in the said

County of Westmorland yeoman well and truly paid The Receipt and full payment whereof I the said Roger Satterthwayte doe by these presents Acknowledge and thereof and of every part and parcel thereof doe Absolutely Accquitt Release and Discharge him the said Edward Partridge his Heirs Executors and Administrators and Every of them by these presents ffor Ever As Alsoe for Diverse other good causes and valueable Considerations me the said Roger Satterthwayte thereunto moveing HAVE Granted Bargained and sold And by these presents Doe freely willingly and Absolutely Grant Bargain and Sell unto Him the said Edward Partridge THE whole Number of One Hundred and Twenty Heath Bred and Heath goeing Sheep of such sorts as in a Schedule Hereunto Affixed are Mencon'd Nominated and expressed. And Alsoe All my Right Title Property Claim and Demand whatsoever of in and to the same. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Granted Heath Bred and Heath goeing Sheep in the said Schedule mencõn'd and Hereby Bargained and Sold with all their use Encrease Benefitt and Advantage unto him the said Edward Partridge his Executors Administrators and Assignes. To and for the only use of him the said Edward Partridge his Executors Administratrators and Assignes ffor Ever. AND I the said Roger Satterthwayte and my Heirs Executors Administrators and Assignes All and Singular the said Granted sheepe in the said Schedule mencõn'd and Hereby Bargained and Sold with all their Rights members and Advantages unto Him the said Edward Partridge his Executors Administrators and Assignes Against All persons whomsoever haveing or Lawfully claiming any Right or Title thereunto shall and will Warrant and ffor Ever Defend by these presents AND I the said Roger Satterthwayte for the Consideration aforesaid Doe for my selfe my Heirs Executors and Administrators Covenant promise Grant and Agree To and with the said Edward Partridge his Executors and Administrators and Assignes and To and with each of them by these presents That he the said Edward Partridge his Executors Administrators and Assignes shall and Lawfully may from time to time and at all times after the sealing and Delivery of these presents Peaceably and Quietly have hold and enjoy All and singular the before Granted sheep And the encrease profitt and Advantage thereof Have Receive and take unto Him the said Edward Partridge and to his executors Administrators and Assignes to and for the only use and Behoof of Him the said Edward Partridge his Executors Administrators and Assignes for Ever, without any Lett suit trouble Hinderance or Incombrance whatsoever of or by me the said Roger Satterthwayte

my Heirs Executors Administrators or Assignes or of or by any other person or persons whomsoever Haveing or Lawfully claiming any Right or Title thereunto. And I the said Roger Satterthwayte Doe Hereby further Covenant and promise That If It happen the said Edward Partridge shall after the execution of this Deed leave any of the said sheep in the said schedule mencōn'd In the Custody or possession of me the said Roger Satterthwayte Then and in such case I the said Roger Satterthwayte my Executors and Assignes shall and will Guide preserve and look to the same as well and as carefully as if they were properly my own And will permitt and suffer the said Edward Partridge his Executors Administrators and Assignes Into the Houses Chambers Closes and ffields of me the said Roger Satterthwayte to enter and the sheep soe Left in my Custody and there found to Amove and carry away and Dispose of the same at his and their Will and pleasure. In Witness whereof I the said Roger Satterthwayte Have hereunto sett my Hand and Seal the Fourth Day of June In the Sixteenth year of the Reign of our soveraign Lord George the second By the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the ffaith and so forth And in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty Three.

Signed and Sealed on Treble stampd Paper and One Ew—part of the above-granted sheep were delivered by the above-named Roger Satterthwayte to the above-named Edward Partridge in their proper persons Together with this present Deed In the name of possession And in Lieu of all the above Granted premisses In the sight and presence of

[Signature and seal torn off.]

John Willson John Sawrey
John Dixon.

[Endorsed] Roger Satterthw^{t} Deed of 120 Sheep to Edwd Partridge.

[Attached] A schedule of All such sheep as the within named Roger Satterthwayte Did Grant Bargain and Sell unto the within named Edward Partridge by virtue of the Deed within written, that is to say ;

Forty Ews	Thirty Weathers
Thirty Twinters	and Twenty Hoggs

In Testimony whereof the said Roger Satterthwaite hath hereunto sett his hand this Fourth Day of June In the year of our Lord 1743

[Signature torn off.]

An Early Miner's Lamp.

Mr. Henry Rothery, of Summergrove, Whitehaven, communicates a find, by his son, in a cellar of his house, which was built about 1756 by James Spedding, son of Carlisle Spedding, the famous mining engineers. This is an implement which Mr. Rothery thinks preceded the steel wheel-lamp, invented by Carlisle Spedding about 1730 to give a light in coal-pits charged with fire-damp. It consists of a thick block of wood on one side of which a gun hammer has been fixed, the flint being still in it. A trigger six inches long has been attached. On the top and at the side of the block are grooves for rods to run in. By quickly working these rods the trigger would be alternately set and pulled and the flint striking against steel an intermittent stream of light would be obtained.

Hawkshead Hall; the Restoration of the Court-house Window.

Mr. Richard Parker, of Southfield, Ulverston, writes on April 14, 1914:—

In the year 1837, about June or July, my Mother and I collected several of the mullion stones which are now in the arched windows —I should think more than half of them. The three first to be removed were set in as edging stones in the garden round a flower-bed and the rest were found wherever there was a rubbish-heap. We took one out of the wall between the Court-house and the main road. We spent the whole of the afternoon in search of them; and about six o'clock we were washing them, when John Usher, a waller about 70 years of age who had been doing some repairs at the house came to us and seemed quite interested in them, and spent quite two hours in placing them in position on the grass. He found we were one stone short, and we spent several hours during the next few weeks but could find no trace of it.

Mr. James Dawbiggin, the agent, said they ought to be put into the window again. So he arranged with John Usher to do the work, and to put a blue stone to fit the place of one wanting —as you can see at present.

I have a very clear recollection of doing the job when I was 15 years old. I am now close on 92 and in very good health.

[Beck's *Annales Furnesienses*, in which is a view of the hall with the window inserted, was published in 1844.]

PUBLICATIONS OF THE YEAR.

"The Place-names of Cumberland and Westmorland," by W. J. Sedgefield, Litt.D., Professor of English Language in the University of Manchester (Kendal, Titus Wilson, 1915; issued by the Society as vol. xiv. of the Extra Series, by arrangement with the University of Manchester, 10s. 6d.); cloth gilt, pp. xliv., 208.

"The Registers of the Parish Church of St. Giles, Great Orton, Cumberland, 1568-1812," transcribed by the Rev. W. F. Gilbanks, M.A., Rector of Great Orton (Kendal, Titus Wilson, 1915, issued to subscribers to the Parish Register section of the Society, 10s. 6d.); paper, pp. xii., 155, with frontispiece and indexes.

"An Index-Catalogue to the *Transactions* (second series) of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, vols. 1 to 12 (1901 to 1912)"; compiled by Daniel Scott (Kendal, Titus Wilson, 1915, 7s. 6d.); cloth gilt, uniform with these *Transactions*; pp. 320.

"The Romanization of Roman Britain," by F. Haverfield; 3rd edition, further enlarged; pp. 92 with 27 illustrations (Oxford, Clarendon Press; 3s. 6d. net).

"Report on the Animal Remains found at the Roman Fort at Manchester," by J. Wilfrid Jackson, F.G.S. (*Transactions*, Lancs. and Chesh. Antiq. Soc., xxxi., pp. 113-118).

"Dental Mutilations in Neolithic Human Remains," by J. Wilfrid Jackson, F.G.S. (Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, xlix., pp. 72-79); deals with the question of missing teeth in human remains at Dog Holes cave; see these *Transactions*, N.S., xiii., 56.

"Some Accounts of the Bewcastle Cross between the years 1607 and 1861," reprinted and annotated by Albert Stanburrough Cook, Professor of the English Language and Literature in Yale University (New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1914); pp. 148 with illustrations.

"Archaic English in the Twelfth Century," by Prof. Albert S. Cook (*Scottish Historical Review*, Jan., 1915); bears upon the archaizing tendency which the writer believes may also be detected in the runic inscriptions on our crosses.

"The Runic Roods of Ruthwell and Bewcastle; with a short history of the cross and crucifix in Scotland"; by James King Hewison, M.A., D.D., F.S.A.Scot. (Glasgow, John Smith & Son, Ltd., 1914; 20s. net); pp. 178 with 30 plates. See p. 127 in this volume.

"Anglian and Anglo-Danish Sculpture in the West Riding; with addenda to [former papers on] the North and East Ridings and York, and a general review of the Early Christian Monuments of Yorkshire." By W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A. (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xxiii., pp. 129-299); with many illustrations.

"The Early Crosses of Leeds," by W. G. Collingwood (Thoresby Society, *Miscellanea*, xxii, pp. 267-338), with illustrations.

"Early Yorkshire Charters: being a collection of documents anterior to the thirteenth century"; edited by William Farrer, Hon. D.Litt. Vol. i., introd. and 512 pp., printed for the editor by Ballantyne, Hanson & Co., 1914. To subscribers 12s. 6d. net; postage 6d.

"The Older Nonconformity in Kendal. A history of the Unitarian chapel in the Market Place with transcripts of the registers and notices of the Nonconformist Academies of Richard Frankland, M.A., and Caleb Rotheram, D.D." By Francis Nicholson and Ernest Axon (Kendal, Titus Wilson, 1915; 21s.; pp. 688 with 31 illustrations).

"From the Old South-Sea House; being Thomas Rumney's Letter Book, 1796-1798"; edited by his great-great-nephew, A. W. Rumney (Smith, Elder & Co., 7s. 6d. net); with illustrations.

"History and Traditions of Ravenstonedale, Westmorland"; vol. ii., by the Rev. W. Nicholls (Manchester, Heywood; and London, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd.); pp. 184, with illustrations.

"A Westmorland Medical Superstition," by G. C. Peachey (paper read before the Royal Society of Medicine, Dec. 16, 1914,

and printed in the Proceedings of that Society for Feb., 1915); describes how the "tench docter," James Richman, cured Sir Daniel Fleming's son when other means failed and discusses the superstitious remedy.

"The Journal of the Fell and Rock Climbing Club of the English Lake District," ed. W. T. Palmer, Kendal, iii., 2 (1914), contains an article on "The Antiquities of the Doe Crags Track," by W. G. Collingwood.

"Belgium in History," by Sir Robert Allison: a reprint of his lecture before the Carlisle Scientific Society (printed by C. Thurnam & Sons, Carlisle, 6d.).

"What the War is all about"; three addresses by Canon Rawnsley (Thurnam & Sons, Carlisle, 6d.).

"Border Marching Song," by J. W. Brown, set to music by Sidney Nicholson.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Rev. James Joseph Burrow, B.A., Oxford, ordained in 1870, was formerly Inspector of Schools for the diocese of Carlisle, and vicar of Ireby for 37 years. He joined our Society in 1880, and died on May 15th, 1914.

Mr. James Canham Cowper, J.P., of Keenground, Hawkshead, who died on May 19th, 1914, in his 83rd year, had been a member of our Society from 1888.

Councillor Theobald Fitzwalter Butler, J.P., D.L., of Infield, Barrow-in-Furness, a member since 1906, died on June 20th, 1914, in his 69th year. The son of a landowner and magistrate in co. Clare he came to Barrow in 1870, and took a high place in the business life and public work of the town, from which he accepted the honour of five years of mayoralty.

The Rev. John Henry Heywood, M.A., Oxford, rector of Ulverston, died June 20th, 1914, at the age of 45 years. He had been curate at Corbridge-on-Tyne and Jesmond, vicar of Walton-on-the-Naze, and from 1903 to 1909 rector of Grasmere. He was a prominent Freemason, and joined our Society in 1911.

Mr. George Browne, of Troutbeck, died September 7th, 1914, aged nearly eighty. Representing a family resident for 300 years near Windermere, he was born in 1834, and had lived for 76 years at the interesting old house of Town End, Troutbeck, where his collection of MSS. (described in the Historical MSS. Commission's Report, x., App. iv., 347-358) was well known. He joined our Society in 1878 and contributed to these *Transactions* papers on "Troutbeck Church" (o.s., iv., Art. V.), "The Advowson and Rectors of Windermere" (n.s., ix., Art. IV.), and documents of 1535, 1614 and 1675 relating to Windermere (n.s., xiii., Art. XV.). Further references to Mr. Browne are n.s., iv., 214; vii., 145; viii., 144-185. He was at one time a member of committee of the Royal Agricultural Show; School manager for Troutbeck during 47 years; member of the Board of Guardians for 50 years,

and member of the Rural District Council for South Westmorland. He was skilled in gardening and wood-carving, but will be remembered above all as the local antiquary of Troutbeck.

Mr. ANTHONY MOORHOUSE, of Kirkby Lonsdale, died September 26th, 1914, in his 63rd year. In business a plumber, he had varied interests and untiring energy as a volunteer, a performer in the local brass band, a bowler, a student of natural history, and especially as an observer of the antiquities of his neighbourhood. In this last capacity he gave valuable—and not always acknowledged—help to many; to our Society, which he joined in 1904, he contributed papers in these *Transactions* on "Stone Implements" (N.S., vii., Art. VI.), "Finds in Whittington Parish" (N.S., xi., Art. XXII.), and notes on Roman pottery from Watercrook (N.S., vii., 311) and on stone implements, etc. (N.S., xii., 431-2). In 1904 he exhibited a number of relics at our June and September meetings, and in 1911 the Kirkby Lonsdale excursion owed its success to his work on the Local Committee. The exploration of the British Settlement at Leck, projected by him, was only abandoned on account of his subsequent illness, from which he never fully recovered.

The Rev. JOSEPH CHAPELHOW, D.D., died October 1914, one of our oldest members, having been elected in 1874. Ordained deacon 1869, and priest 1871, he held curacies at Great Musgrave, Penrith and Kirkby Stephen; he was rector of Kirkbampton 1879-96, then rector of Great Musgrave, and finally rector of Kirkandrews-on-Eden from 1897 until his death.

The Rev. ALBERT WARREN, M.A., of Caius Coll., Cambridge, vicar of St. Michael's, Appleby, died January 30th, 1915, aged 68. Formerly vicar of St. John's, Barrow, he was appointed to St. Michael's in 1880, and when our Society visited the Church in 1908 he contributed a paper upon it (these *Transactions*, N.S., ix., 324-5). He became a member of our Society in 1911. He also wrote notes on local history in his Parish Magazine, and one of his last acts was to procure the rubbing of the Roman stone at Hangingshaw from which Professor Haverfield deciphered the inscription as given above, in Art. IX. of this volume.

Mr. CHARLES WILLIAM DYMOND died February 7th, 1915, aged 82 years. By profession a civil engineer, and at one time chief engineer on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, after retirement he devoted much of his time to antiquarian work, becoming famous

for his thorough exploration of Worlebury, near Weston-super-Mare. His connection by marriage with the Lake district brought him into touch with our Society long before he finally joined us in 1894, as the list of his contributions to these *Transactions* shows :—

O.S., iv., 537, "Gunnerkeld Stone Circle."
v., 39, "A Group of Cumberland Megaliths."
xi., 187, "Mayburgh and King Arthur's Round Table."
xii., 1, "An Ancient Village near Yanwath."
xii., 6, "An Ancient Village in Hugill."
xii., 179, "Barnscar."
xii., 375, "The Roman Fort at Hardknott."
xiv., 460 (with Mr. H. S. Cowper), "Notes on an Ancient Village in Hugill."
xv., 309, "The Ancient Village near Threlkeld."

N.S., i, 303, "Supplementary notes on Hardknott."
ii., 38 (with Mr. T. H. Hodgson), "An Ancient Village near Threlkeld."
ii., 53 (with Mr. W. G. Collingwood), "An Exploration of Sunken Kirk, Swinside, Cumberland."
iii., 354, "Note on Sunkenkirk."
xiv., 490, "Note on an alleged letter of Quintus Cicero on Stonehenge."

The plans accompanying Mr. Dymond's papers, most carefully surveyed and elaborately drawn, have added greatly to their value: and in 1913 he was elected an Honorary Member in consideration of services rendered in exploration, surveying and description of antiquities in our district. In other societies his work was also well known. Elected F.S.A. in 1879, he published in the *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, xv., 372, a paper on "The Megalithic Antiquities of Stanton Drew"; and wrote various articles in the "Antiquary," often in contravention of the astronomical theory of megalithic monuments. In 1890 he was elected Honorary Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and he was also a member of the Prehistoric Society of France. In later years he studied Celtic antiquities and learnt Welsh; the Eisteddfod gave him the degree of Bard. In the teaching and work of the Society of Friends, of which he was a member, he took active interest, and at home in Sawrey he was not too much of a *savant* to be Chairman of the Claife Parish Council. His last published work (1907) was the memoir, with letters and poems, of his relative Jonathan Dymond, illustrated with drawings from his own pencil.

Mr. William Long, J.P., of Thelwall Heys, near Warrington, who died on February 13th, 1915, was born at Manchester in 1834 and was connected in business and by many public and philanthropic interests with Warrington. He adopted our district by residence at Windermere, first at Belfield and for the past 16 years at Cleabarrow, and was a member of our Society from 1902.

The Venerable W. Sherwen, M.A. of Oxford, rector of Dean and Archdeacon of Westmorland, died March 1st, 1915, in his 84th year, an original member of our Society. To these *Transactions* he contributed a paper on "The Registers of the Parish of Dean" (o.s., iv., Art. XII.).

Mr. T. Newby-Wilson, of the Landing, Windermere, J.P., died March 4th, 1915, aged 75, at Ambleside. He rebuilt Finsthwaite church in 1874, and erected the Jubilee Institute in the village; he was a widely-known benefactor in his district, a patron of the Grasmere Sports and of Windermere yachting, and had been a member of our Society since 1889.

Mr. Hubert James Austin, of Lancaster and Heversham, the celebrated architect of the firm of Austin and Paley, died March 22nd, 1915, in his 74th year. Educated at Richmond School, he studied first with his brother at Newcastle and after 1864 with Sir Gilbert Scott. In 1867 he entered into partnership with Mr. E. G. Paley of Lancaster and thenceforward became famous as a builder and restorer of churches, especially throughout the north of England, and as the architect of many public buildings. He joined our Society in 1903, and in 1911 contributed a paper on Lancaster Parish Church (these *Transactions*, n.s., xii., 418-421), at which he made important discoveries during restoration.

Mr. George Lomax Topping of Fothergill House, Shap, J.P., died March 23rd, 1915, in his 83rd year. He was a member of our Society since 1897, at one time often among us, and active in the administration, the church life and philanthropy of his district, in which he was a large landowner.

Mr. Robert Robinson, C.E., of Beechwood, Darlington, was born at Cartmel in 1838, and joined our Society in 1905. He died on March 28th, 1915.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(MAY, 1915.)

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Greenwell, Rev. Canon William, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., (Lon. and Scot.), Durham.
Maxwell, The Right Hon. Sir Herbert E., Bart., M.P., F.S.A., Monreith, Wigtownshire.
Wilson, Titus, Aynam Lodge, Kendal.

MEMBERS.

[NAMES IN SMALL CAPITALS SIGNIFY LIFE MEMBERS.]

1914 Abercrombie, Mrs., Augill Castle, Brough.
1913 Aberdeen University Library (P. J. Anderson, Librarian).
1911 Adair, Harold, Ringingstone, Egremont, Cumberland.
1911 Ainley, Rev. A., The Priory, St. Bees.
1878 Ainsworth, J. S., M.P., Harecroft, Holmrook, Carnforth.
1874 Allison, Sir R. A., Scaleby Hall, Carlisle.
1895 Ambleside Library, "Armitt Trust."
1915 Anderson, Dr. W. D., Chestnut Hill, Keswick.
1911 Anderson, Rev. T. W., The Vicarage, Temple Sowerby, Penrith.
1912 ANDERTON, Henry Ince, Palazzo Capponi, 28 Via Gino Capponi, Florence, Italy.
1899 Archibald, C. F., 2 Darnley Road, West Park, Leeds.
1879 Argles, Thomas Atkinson, *Treasurer*, Eversley, Milnthorpe.
1905 Arnison, N. H., Fellside, Penrith.
1896 Asher & Co. (Berlin), Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, E.C.
1902 Atkinson, John R., Bank Field, Beckermet.
1907 Atkinson, William, The Rookery, Ulverston.

1913 Baddeley, Mrs. M. S., 2 Lake View Villas, Bowness-on-Windermere.
1911 Bailey, Charles Edwin, Howard Cottage, Warton, near Carnforth.
1913 Baily, Rev. G. H. J., Burneside Vicarage, Kendal.
1913 Baily, Mrs. G. H. J., Burneside Vicarage, Kendal.
1885 BANKS, Edwin H.
1915 Banks, T. M., Heversham, Milnthorpe.
1914 Barclay, Rev. G. A., St. John's Vicarage, Carlisle.
1910 Barker, The Very Rev. Wm., D.D., The Abbey, Carlisle.
1875 Barnes, H., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., *Vice-President*, Portland Square, Carlisle.
1909 Barnes, J. A., M.A., Lindisfarne, Kendal.

1908 Barnes, T., M.A., Solicitor, Carlisle.
1907 Baron, Rev. R. R. N., Mouldron, Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire.
1885 Barrow-in-Furness Free Library.
1910 Barrow-in-Furness, The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of, The Abbey, Carlisle.
1913 Barrow Naturalists' Field Club (W. L. Page, Cavendish Street, Barrow).
1906 Bateson, Mrs., Upna Ghur, Lancaster.
1912 Baxter, Rev. William, Holm Cultram Rectory, Abbey Town, Carlisle.
1881 Beardsley, Richard Henry, Grange-over-Sands.
1912 Beckton, John Backhouse, 81 Castle Street, Carlisle.
1910 Beetham, Dr. Frederick, Clifton End, Manningham, Bradford.
1894 Beevor, Miss, 9, Eden Mount, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1899 Bell, W. Heward, F.S.A., Cleeve House, Seend, Wilts.
1911 Bennett, Mrs., Whelpside, Hensingham, near Whitehaven.
1893 Benson, Mrs., Hyning, Milnthorpe.
1899 Bentinck, Lord Henry Cavendish, Underley Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1912 Birkett, J. Stanwell, Little Ellers, Keswick.
1889 Birkbeck, Robert, F.S.A., 20 Berkeley Square, London.
1914 Blackburn, Edward, Solicitor, Low Row, Carlisle.
1879 Blair, Robert, F.S.A., Harton Lodge, South Shields.
1877 Blanc, Hippolyte J., F.S.A. Scot., 25 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.
1902 Board of Education Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, Kensington, [S.W.
1899 Booker, R. P. L., M.A., F.S.A. Eton College, Windsor.
1912 Borwick, Lady, Eden Lacy, Lazonby, R.S.O.
1877 Boston Free Library, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
1913 Bosward, Wm., Parr's Bank, Penrith.
1913 Bouch, C. M. Lowther, St. Gabriel's House, St. Peter's, London Docks, E.
1914 Bouch, Rev. J. Lowther, Ackworth Rectory, Pontefract.
1898 Bowman, A. N., Eden Lodge, Carlisle.
1909 Braithwaite, H. Bellamy, Kendal.
1908 Braithwaite, J. W., Market Square, Kirkby Stephen.
1908 Breeks, Mrs., Helbeck Hall, Brough, Kirkby Stephen.
1905 Brierley, Henry, *Member of Council*, 26 Swinley Road, Wigan.
1910 Brierley, Mrs. H., 26 Swinley Road, Wigan.
1907 Briggs, William, The Vale, Lancaster.
1906 Broatch, J., Solicitor, Keswick.
1888 Brougham, Lord, K.C.V.O., Brougham Hall, Penrith.
1914 Brown, James Walter, 35 Chiswick Street, Carlisle.
1904 Brown, William, F.S.A., The Old House, Sowerby, Thirsk.
1914 Browne, Thomas, Broadgate House, Windermere.
1914 Bruce, Mrs., Wansfell, Windermere.
1908 Brydson, A. P., Water Park, Greenodd, Ulverston.
1913 Buchanan, McIver, 28 Chepstow Villas, Bayswater.
1905 Buckwell, G. W., Board of Trade Surveyor's Office, 73 Robertson Street, Glasgow.
1913 Burlington, Joseph, B.A., Kingston Place, Fox Houses Road, Whitehaven.
1913 Burnett, Dr. J. R., Riverholme, Keswick.
1905 Burnett, James R., The Red Beeches, Scotby, Carlisle.
1902 Burnyeat, Wm. J. Dalzell, M.A. Moresby House, Whitehaven.
1895 Butler, Wilson, B.A., Glebelands, Broughton-in-Furness.

1911 Caine, Rev. Cæsar, The Vicarage, Cleator, Cumberland.

1899 Calverley, Mrs., Eskdale, Cumberland.
1898 Campbell, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., The Abbey, Carlisle.
1878 Carey, Thomas, 23 Curzon Street, Maryport.
1899 Carlisle Public Library (L. E. Hope, Tullie House).
1913 Carlisle, Rosalind, Countess of, Boothby Manor House, Brampton.
1905 Carlisle, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of, *Patron*, Rose Castle, Carlisle.
1897 Carr, Sidney Storey, 14 Percy Gardens, Tynemouth, Northumberland.
1892 Carruthers, Richard, Eden Grove, Carlisle.
1907 Cartmell, H. Studholme, Hayton, near Carlisle.
1875 Cartmell, Joseph, C. E., Spring Field, Brigham, Cockermouth.
1911 Casson, T. E., Keswick School, Keswick.
1911 Castlehow, William, Watermillock, Penrith.
1892 Chadwick, S. J., F.S.A., Lyndhurst, Dewsbury.
1899 Chance, F. W., Morton, Carlisle.
1901 Chorley Free Public Library.
1899 Clark, John, Broughton-in-Furness.
1893 Clarke, Rev. J. J., M.A., Selside Vicarage, Kendal.
1914 Clay, Miss Rotha Mary, Miller Bridge, Ambleside.
1903 Clayton, Mrs., Chesters, Humshaugh.
1910 Clegg, Lieut. E. C., The Border Regiment, The Castle, Carlisle.
1905 Cock, Rev. E. H., Winster, Windermere.
1910 Cole, T. E. Butler, Eskmeals House, Bootle.
1894 Collingwood, A. H., Town Clerk's Office, Carlisle.
1887 Collingwood, W. G., M.A., F.S.A., *Editor*, Lanehead, Coniston.
1909 Collingwood, Robin G., Pembroke College, Oxford.
1883 Conder, Edward, F.S.A., Terry Bank, Old Town, Kirkby Lonsdale, and Conigree Court, Newent, Gloucester.
1913 Copeland, Rev. Wm., St. Stephen's Vicarage, Carlisle.
1903 Coulthard, Dr., Aspatria.
1913 Cousins, H. M., M.Sc., County Secondary School, Brampton.
1913 Coutts, Hubert, R.I., Hammarbank, Windermere.
1913 Coutts, Mrs., Hammarbank, Windermere.
1884 Coward, John, Fountain Street, Ulverston.
1886 Cowper, H. S., F.S.A., *Vice-President*, Great Loddenden, Staplehurst, Kent.
1915 Crackenthorpe, Dayrell, Newbiggin Hall, Newbiggin, Carlisle.
1885 Creighton, Miss, Eden Mount, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1904 Crerar, Dr. J. W., 11 High Street, Maryport.
1886 Crewdson, F. W., *Auditor*, Beathwaite, Levens, Milnthorpe.
1913 Crewdson, W. D., Helme Lodge, Kendal.
1901 Cropper, Charles J., Ellergreen, Kendal.
1904 Cumberland and Westmorland Association of London (C. Maugham, Hon. Sec., The Park, London Road, Forest Hill, London S.E.).
1910 Cumpston, Miss, Barton Hall, Penrith.
1900 Curwen, A. D., Workington Hall, Workington.
1899 Curwen, Eldred Vincent, Withdeane Court, Brighton.
1887 Curwen, John F., F.S.A., *Hon. Secretary for Correspondence*, Heversham, Westmorland.
1906 Curwen, Miss Patricia, Workington Rectory.

1914 Danson, F. C., F.S.A., Dry Close, Grasmere.
1910 Davies, Arthur, B.A., County Secondary School, Brampton.
1907 Dent, R. W., Flass House, Crosby Ravensworth, Shap.

1895 Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London, W.
1911 Dickinson, Frederick, The Towers, Cockermouth.
1898 Dickinson, William, Chapel House, near Whitehaven.
1902 Dickson, Mrs. A. B., Abbots Reading, Ulverston.
1886 Dixon, T., Rheda, Whitehaven.
1911 Dobson, William, Brampton.
1913 Dodd, Miss E. L., London Road, Carlisle.
1894 Donald, Miss H. M., Stanwix, Carlisle.
1909 Donald, Mrs. Sydney, Quarry Hill, Mealsgate.
1903 Douglas, Rev. D. G., 24 Manor Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.
1901 Doyle, Hugh, 4 Cringlethwaite Terrace, Egremont, R.S.O., Cumberland.
1900 Duckworth, J., B.A., 1 Howard Place, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
1903 Dyson, Mrs., 1 Hoad Terrace, Ulverston.

1885 Ecroyd, Edward, Low House, Armathwaite, R.S.O.
1906 Edmondson, R. H., Brierswood, Sawrey, Windermere.
1911 Elliott, Geo. Wilson, Norcroft House, Penrith.
1912 Ellison, John, Holme Wood, Cockermouth.
1913 Evans, D. A. E., Manor House, St. Bees.

1911 Fair, Miss, The Ferns, Eskdale Green, Cumberland.
1913 Falcon, Mrs. Gordon, The Red House, Keswick.
1906 Farrer, Captain W. J., Chapel House, Bassenthwaite.
1904 Farrer, Miss, Bassenthwaite, Keswick.
1887 Farrer, William, Litt.D., *Vice-President*, Hall Garth, Carnforth.
1915 Fawcett, Dr. Richard, Park Stile, Broughton-in-Furness.
1912 Fell, J. F., Brentwood, Caton, Lancaster.
1912 Fendley, James, 1 Wellington Place, Botcherby.
1913 Fenwick, Miss Eva, Lingy Acre, Keswick.
1901 Ferguson, Major Spencer C., *Member of Council*, 37 Lowther Street, Carlisle.
1912 Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs., The College, Kirkoswald, Penrith.
1910 Fisher, Joseph, Higham, Cockermouth.
1912 Fletcher, Mrs. A., Allerton, Liverpool.
1886 Fletcher, W. L., Stoneleigh, Workington.
1884 Ford, John Rawlinson, *Vice-President*, Yealand Conyers, Carnforth.
1899 Ford, Rev. Harold D., Thursby Vicarage, Carlisle.
1907 Forster, Charles, Cawthorpe House, Bourne, Lincolnshire.
1907 Forster, R. H., F.S.A., 2 Enmore Road, Putney, London, S.W.
1914 Foster, Allan, Swarthbeck Cottage, Pooley Bridge.
1901 Fothergill, Arthur, Newlands, Kendal.
1904 Fothergill, Miss, Brownber Cottage, Ravenstonedale.
1911 Fox, P. H., M.A., 119B St. James' Court, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.
1913 Frankland, Edward Percy, B.A., Ph.D., M.Sc., Needlehouse, Ravenstonedale.

1912 Gandy, Henry, Skirsgill Park, Penrith.
O.M. Gandy, J. G., B.A., *Vice-President*, Heaves, Kendal.
1910 Garnett, Miss, Fairfield, Windermere.
1898 Garstang, T. C., Argyle Terrace, Workington.
1915 Garston, Miss Gwendolen, Bowston Bridge, Burneside, Kendal.

1889 Gatey, George, Gale Bank, Ambleside.
1907 Geddes, Miss Marion, Langrigge Howe, Windermere.
1877 Gibson, Miss M., Beckside House, Barbon.
1911 Gibson, William, Greyfell, Penrith.
1885 Gilbanks, Rev. W. F., M.A., Great Orton, Carlisle.
1911 Gill, F. V., c/o Alfred Gill & Co., Colonial Buildings, 139 Sunbridge Road, Bradford.
1877 Gillbanks, Mrs., Clifton, Penrith.
1906 Gillbanks, Plaskett, Clifton, Penrith.
1877 Gillings, Mrs., Broughton-in-Furness.
1911 Golland, Rev. C. E., M.A., The Vicarage, Glasson Dock, near Lancaster.
1910 Goodchild, Mrs., Waldron, Milburn, Newbiggin, Carlisle.
1914 Goodman, Rev. G. J., Ashmore, Brampton.
1900 Goodwin, Harvey, Orton Hall, Tebay.
1913 Gordon, Mrs., 9 Scotch Street, Whitehaven.
1904 Gordon, Rev. C. J., Great Salkeld, Penrith.
1909 Graham, Hartley, The Larches, Penrith.
1899 Graham, T. H. B., *Member of Council*, Edmond Castle, Carlisle, and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1908 Graham, William J. H., 78 King Street, Manchester.
1900 Grainger, Francis, Southerfield, Abbey Town, by Carlisle.
1893 Green, Rev. R. S. G., M.A., Holy Trinity Vicarage, Millom.
1891 Greenop, Joseph, William Street, Workington.
1877 Greenwood, R. H., *Auditor*, Bankfield, Kendal.
1901 Greg, John, Escowbeck, Caton, Lancaster.
1913 Grice, Richard, Cross House, Bootle, Cumberland.
1913 Groves, H. L., Gilpin Lodge, Windermere.
1913 Groves, Mrs., Gilpin Lodge, Windermere.
1901 Groves, W. G., Holehird, Windermere.
1893 Guildhall Library, London (Bernard Kettle, Librarian).

1912 Hale, Rev. Bernard G. R., M.A., Edenhall Rectory, Langwathby.
1906 Halton, Miss B. M., 4 Norfolk Road, Carlisle.
1913 Hamilton, James, Heversham Grammar School.
1912 Harding, Newton H., 110 N. Pine Avenue, Chicago, U.S.A.
1878 Hargreaves, J. E., Shortlands, Kendal.
1912 Harris, Major Chas. Joseph, M.D., Whitehaven.
1912 Harrison, C. H., North Lodge, Cockermouth.
1904 Harrison, Miss M. E., Sawrey, Ambleside.
1894 Harrison, Rev. D., M.A., Dunthwaite, Cockermouth.
1890 Hartley, Mrs., Holme Garth, Morecambe.
1911 Hasell, Mrs., Dalemain, Penrith.
1912 Haslam, Rev. J. P., M.A., The Vicarage, Crosby Ravensworth.
1893 Haswell, John Francis, M.D., C.M., *Vice-President and Hon. Sec. Parish Register Section*, The Friarage, Penrith.
1914 Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
1890 Haverfield, Professor F., M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A. Scot., *Vice-President*, Winshields, Headington Hill, Oxford.
1915 Haythornthwaite, Dr. E. Parker, Rowrah House, *via* Cockermouth.
1908 Heelis, E. A., Bongate Cross, Appleby.
1908 Heelis, Mrs. E. A., Bongate Cross, Appleby.
1898 Heelis, Rev. A. J., M.A., Brougham Rectory, Penrith.
1892 Hellon, Robert, Whinthwaite, Seascale, Carnforth.

1881 Hetherington, J. Newby, F.R.G.S., 16 Lansdowne Crescent, Kensington, London, W.
1890 Hewitson, William, Appleby.
1885 Hibbert, Percy J., Hampsfield, Grange-over-Sands.
1889 Higginson, H., Bank Street, Carlisle.
1909 Highmoor, J. R., The Chantry, Ravenstonedale.
1889 Hinds, James P., 11 Victoria Place, Carlisle.
1889 Hinds, Miss, 11 Victoria Place, Carlisle.
1899 Hobson, William Harrison, Maryport.
1915 Hodgkin, T. Edward, Old Ridley, Stocksfield, Northumberland.
1906 Hodgson, C. Courtenay, The Courts, Carlisle.
1914 Hodgson, J., Junr., Merivale, Yelverton, S. Devon.
1903 Hodgson, J. Crawford, F.S.A., Abbey Cottage, Alnwick.
1910 Hodgson, Mrs. Alice, Western Lodge, Workington.
1895 Hodgson, Mrs., Newby Grange, Carlisle.
1911 Hodgson, Rev. T. D., The Rectory, Kirkbampton, Cumberland.
1883 Hodgson, T. H., F.S.A., *President*, Newby Grange, Carlisle.
1898 Holme, Mrs., Mardale, Haweswater, Penrith.
1901 Holmes, W. A., M.D., 50 Hartington Street, Barrow.
1895 Holt, Miss E. G., Sudley, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.
1903 Holt, Mrs., Blackwell, Windermere.
1912 Holt, Mrs. R. D., High Borrans, Windermere.
1913 Hope, Joseph Fearon, The Old Bank, Appleby.
1912 Hornby, Rev. Wm., Stanwix Vicarage, Carlisle.
1912 Horrocks, Mrs., Salkeld Hall, Langwathby, near Penrith.
1912 Horsley, Sir Victor, 25 Cavendish Square, London, W.
1882 Hothfield, Lord, *Patron*, Appleby Castle.
1913 Hough, C. H., White Craggs, Ambleside.
1898 Hough, Kighley J., 14 Portland Square, Carlisle.
1904 Houlgate, John William, 5 Threadneedle Street, London.
1910 Henley, Lady Dorothy, 9 Beaufort Gardens, London, S.W.
1909 Howard, Philip J. C., Corby Castle, Carlisle.
1914 Huntrods, Joseph, "Alameda," Whitehaven Road, Workington.
1894 Huddart, A., 9 Lowther Street, Whitehaven.
1895 Huddleston, Ferdinand, Hutton John, Penrith.
1888 Hudson, Rev. Canon, Crosby House, Carlisle.
1902 Hudson, Rev. J. Clare, Thornton Vicarage, Horncastle.
1912 Hughes, Prof. T. McKenny, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
1905 Hughes, T. Cann, M.A., F.S.A., 78 Church Street, Lancaster.
1911 Hume, Major, The Castle, Carlisle.
1913 Hutchinson, Sir Joseph, Lorton Hall, Cockermouth.

1914 Inglis, Colonel H. A., Green Lane, Dalston, Cumberland.
1912 Irwin, Wilfred, Derwent Lodge, Cockermouth.

1896 Jackson, Edwin, *Member of Council*, 37 English Street, Carlisle.
1911 Jackson, Mrs. Edwin, 37 English Street, Carlisle.
1877 Jackson, Mrs. W., Harewood House, Tunbridge Wells.
1899 Jackson, Samuel Hart, Heaning Wood, Ulverston.
1908 Johnson, Miss Alice, 12 Castle Park, Lancaster.
1904 Johnston, J. Rooke, Mulcaster Crescent, Stanwix, Carlisle.

1911 Jones, Rev. George, Great Strickland Vicarage, Penrith.
1908 Jowett, John Samuel, 3 Windermere Road, Kendal.

1913 Keele, Mrs. Emily, Clover Nook, Helm Road, Windermere.
1907 Keenlyside, Miss Sibella F., Gally Law, Weybridge.
1908 Kendal Public Library (J. Wilson Brown, Librarian).
1898 Kendall, John, L.R.C.P. and S., Oaklands, Coniston.
1889 Kennedy, Myles, Stone Cross, Ulverston.
1914 Kenworthy, John D., Sea Croft, St. Bees.
1906 Kirkbride, Mrs., 1 Park Holme, Keswick.
1906 Kitchin, Rev. J. A., Askham Vicarage, Penrith.

1905 Lamb, J. Elliot, Solicitor, Caistor, Lincs.
1909 Lancaster, W. T., F.S.A., 7 Clarendon Place, Mount Preston, Leeds.
1894 Langhorne, John, Watson Villa, Ravelston Park, Edinburgh.
1903 Law, Rev. R. H., Christ Church Vicarage, Penrith.
1910 Lawson, Lady, Isel Hall, Cockermouth.
1911 Lawson, Wm. John, Westwood, Brampton.
1882 Lazonby, J., 24 Addison Street, Nottingham.
1889 Le Fleming, Stanley Hughes, Rydal Hall, Ambleside.
1897 Leconfield, Lord, Petworth, Sussex.
1896 Lediard, H. A., M.D., 26 Lowther Street, Carlisle.
1901 Leeds Library (D. A. Cruse, Librarian).
1895 Lehmann u. Stage, Copenhagen.
1914 Leigh, W. B., Poolstock, Heaton Mersey.
1911 Lester, Herbert, Firbank, Penrith.
1911 Llewellyn, H. H., Inglemere, Arnside.
1911 Lincoln's Inn, the Hon. Society of (A. F. Etheridge, Librarian).
1907 Ling, W. N., Ashgate, Wetheral, Carlisle.
1892 Little, William, Chapel Ridding, Windermere.
1903 Little, W., Lowther, Penrith.
1914 Little, William Benjamin, 40 Petteril Street, Carlisle.
1883 Liverpool Free Public Library.
1875 Loftie, Rev. Canon, M.A., Wetheral, Carlisle.
1883 Lonsdale, Horace B., Rose Hill, Carlisle.
1875 Lonsdale, The Earl of, Lowther Castle, Penrith.
1907 Lowry, Arthur, Neilston, West Byfleet, Surrey.
1889 Lowther, The Right Hon. J. W., The Speaker, *Vice-President*, Westminster.

1912 Machell, Humphrey Gilbert, c/o British South African Co., Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.
1879 Machell, Lt.-Colonel Thomas, Whitehaven.
1913 Machell, P. W., Crackenthorpe Hall, near Appleby.
1915 MacInnes, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, D.D., Dykefields, Burgh-by-Sands.
1913 Maclaren, Norman, 23 Portland Square, Carlisle.
1892 Magrath, Rev. J. R., D.D., *Vice-President*, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.
1912 Makant, Miss, Old Fallbarrow, Bowness-on-Windermere.
1913 Marks, H. C., 9 Howard Place, Carlisle.
1906 Marsh, Richard T., High Peak, Kenyon, Manchester.
1914 Marshall, Miss Cordelia, Skelwith Fold, Ambleside.
1913 Marshall, Frank E., Hawse End, Keswick.

1894 Marshall, John, Derwent Island, Keswick.
1914 Marshall, Mrs. Stephen, Skelwith Fold, Ambleside.
1893 Martindale, J. H., F.R.I.B.A., *Member of Council*, Moor Yeat, Wetheral, Carlisle.
1894 Mason, J., M.D., The Crossways, Windermere.
1911 Mason, J. R., 4 Pow Street, Workington.
1888 Mason, Mrs., Redman House, Kirkby Stephen.
1889 Mason, W. J., Birrenswark, Bowness-on-Solway.
1902 Mathews, T. G., M.D., Green Close, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1913 Maynard, Rev. G. F., Torpenhow Vicarage, Carlisle.
1890 McCormick, Rev. F., F.S.A. Scot., Wrockwardine Wood Rectory, Wellington, Salop.
1904 McIntire, W. T., Tullie House, Carlisle.
1913 McGilchrist, C. R. B., J.P., F.S.A. Scot., 28 Penkett Road, Liscard, Cheshire.
1911 McKelvie, George L., New Town, Ravenglass.
1902 Metcalfe-Gibson, Mrs. A., Cold Beck, Ravenstonedale.
1889 Metcalfe, T. K., 9 Oak Bank, Whitehaven.
1897 Millard, Rev. F. L. H., M.A., *Member of Council*, St. Aidan's, Carlisle.
1878 Miller, Miss Sarah, Undermount, Rydal, Ambleside.
1913 Miller, Thomas P., Merlewood, Grange-over-Sands.
1889 Monkhouse, John, Hawthorn Villa, Kendal.
1902 Monnington, Rev. Canon, Hopefield, Lowick, Ulverston.
1913 Moore, Mrs., Ullcoats, Egremont, Cumberland.
1912 Moore, Wm. Parkin, Whitehall, Cumberland.
1912 Moore, Samuel, Haverigg, Gosforth.
1909 Moor, Rev. Chas., D.D., Apley Rise, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.
1913 Mossop, Matthew, The Cottage, Seascale,
1898 Mounsey-Heygate, Mrs. R., Docklow Court, Leominster.
1874 Muncaster, Lord, F.S.A., *Patron*, Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass.
1911 Musgrave, George, Galesyke, Wasdale, Cumberland.
1904 Musgrave, J. H., Kirkgate House, Cockermouth.
1909 Musgrave, Percy, Ghyll Head, Windermere.

1899 Nanson, Ernest Lonsdale, Seascale, Cumberland.
1908 Nanson, John, The Friary, Appleby.
1908 Nanson, Rev. Robert Vipond, Woodcroft, Penrith.
1911 Nelson, Mrs., Croft House, Mealsgate, Cumberland.
1914 Nelson, Mrs. H. J., Vale View, St. Bees.
1913 Nelson, John, Parkfield, Egremont.
1912 New England Historic Genealogical Society, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
1897 New York Public Library, Astor Library Buildings, New York.
1909 Newcastle Public Library (Basil Anderton, Librarian), New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1910 Newton, Rev. A. S., Croglin Rectory, Armathwaite, Cumberland.
1914 Newton, Miss Mary, Vale View, St. Bees.
1903 Nicholson, Francis, F.Z.S., The Knoll, Windermere.
1898 Nicholson, Miss Margaret, Carleton House, Clifton, Penrith.
1911 Nightingale, Rev. B., M.A., Litt.D., The Manse, Bairstow Street, Preston.
1912 Noble, John, 41 Northumberland Street, Workington.
1889 Noble, Miss, Beckfoot, Bampton, Penrith.

1890 Noble, Miss Elizabeth, Beckfoot, Bampton, Penrith.
1908 North, Major Oliver, Newton Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1910 North Lonsdale Field Club (H. B. Turney, Hon. Sec., Lightburn Avenue, Ulverston).
1905 Nuttall, John R., F.R.Hist.Socy., Thornfield, Lancaster.

1905 Oxford Architectural Society (C. F. Bell, Librarian), Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

1892 Park, James, C.P.A., 149, Broadway, New York.
1901 Parker, Chas. Arundel, M.D., *Member of Council*, Gosforth, Cumberland.
1910 Parker, Col. John W. R., C.B., D.L., F.S.A., Browsholme Hall, near Clitheroe, Lancs.
1913 Parker, Rev. H. Hunter, Arlecdon Vicarage, Frizington.
1899 Parker, Edw. J., Caerluel, 13 Alexandra Road, Southport.
1915 Parker, Francis, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby, Westmorland.
1914 Parker, F. C. F., Skirwith Abbey, Langwathby, R.S.O.
1905 Parker, G. W. T., The Nook, Irthington, Carlisle.
1911 Parker, T. C., Skirwith Abbey, Langwathby, R.S.O., Cumberland.
1883 Parkin John S., The New University Club, St. James' Street, London, S.W.
1895 Patrickson, George, Scales, Ulverston.
1914 Peabody Institute, Baltimore, U.S.A.
1905 Pearson, Alexander, Abbots Brow, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1911 Pearson, Frank, Brant Howe, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1901 Pearson, H. Garencières, Spennithorne, Barrow-in-Furness.
1905 Pearson, R. O'Neill, 20 Cavendish Street, Ulverston.
1900 Pease, Howard, F.S.A., Otterburn Towers, Northumberland.
1900 Penfold, Henry, *Member of Council*, 1 Lorne Terrace, Brampton.
1909 Penney, Norman, F.S.A., Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
1896 Penrith Free Library.
1895 Perowne, Edward S. M., F.S.A., 20 Randolph Road, Maida Vale, London, W.
1896 Petty, S. Lister, Dykelands, Ulverston.
1887 Philadelphia Library Company, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
1903 Phillips, Rev. C. T., Ivegill Vicarage, near Carlisle.
1914 Pierpoint, C. E., Brow Top, Warwick, Carlisle.
1895 Podmore, G., M.A., Charney Hall, Grange-over-Sands.
1913 Pope, Rev. R. M., Powter How, Keswick.
1911 Popham, Mrs. Leyburne-, Johnby Hall, Greystoke, R.S.O., Cumberland.
1896 Postlethwaite, George B., Pwlholm, Primley Park, Paignton.
1910 Potts, Charles E., 170 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.
1910 Pownall, Capt. Beaty, The Border Regiment, The Castle, Carlisle.
1909 Pratchitt, Wm., Harker Grange, Carlisle.
1875 Prescott, Ven. Archdeacon and Chancellor, *Vice-President*, The Abbey, Carlisle.
1907 Pusey, Mrs., 28 Shootup Hill, London, N.W.

1899 Quirk, Miss Emily G., Highcote, Workington.

1902 Ragg, Rev. Frederick W., M.A., F.R.Hist. Socy., *Member of Council*, Manor House, Lower Boddington, Byfield, R.S.O.
1914 Ragg, Mrs., Manor House, Lower Boddington, Byfield, R.S.O.

1895 Ramsden, F. J., M.A., Abbotswood, Barrow-in-Furness.
1912 Randall, James, Stanley Mount, Ulverston.
1883 Rawnsley, Rev. Canon, The Abbey, Carlisle.
1903 Rawnsley, Willingham, F., Loughrigg Holme, Ambleside.
1901 Rea, J. H., Gatehouse, Eskdale, by Carnforth.
1892 Reade, Rev. Canon, M.A., Ings, near Kendal.
1913 Reaney, P. H., M.A., Silver Street, Ilminster, Somerset.
1913 Redmayne, Hugh, Brathay Hall, Ambleside.
1910 Reid, R. C., Cleaughbrae Cottage, Ruthwell, Dumfries.
1912 Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie, 19 Rue Spontini, Paris.
1911 Richardson, John, Solicitor, Appleby.
1901 Richmond, Robert, Bannel Head, Kendal.
1913 Ridgway, Rev. W. J., Hayton Vicarage, Carlisle.
1910 Rigg, R. Morton, Licentiate R.I.B.A., 46 King Street, Penrith.
1902 Rigg, Richard, Applegarth, Windermere.
1884 Riley, Hamlet, Ennim, Penrith.
1906 Riley, Miss R. A., 32 Chalk Hill, Bushey, Herts.
1913 Ritson, John, Ellen Bank, Maryport.
1890 Rivington, C. R., F.S.A., Castle Bank, Appleby.
1912 Roberts, Rev. Arthur Senior, Rector of Tatham, near Lancaster.
1913 Robinson, John G., The Hoo, Windermere.
1913 Rooke, Miss, Grove Cottage, Mealsgate, Cumberland.
1900 Rowley, Mrs. W. E., Glassonby, Kirkoswald, R.S.O.
1903 Rumney, A. W., Keswick.
1905 Ruston-Harrison, C. W., *Member of Council and Editor of Parish Register Series*, 8 Eden Terrace, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1914 Rylands Library, The John, Manchester.
1912 Rymer, Miss, Calder Abbey, Calderbridge.

1914 Sandys, Major George, Graythwaite Hall, Newby Bridge.
1913 Sawyer, Rev. H. A. P., M.A., School House, St. Bees.
1908 Scott, Daniel, 13 Brunswick Square, Penrith.
1910 Scott, Mrs. L. Hudson, Gable End, Carlisle.
1913 Scott, John, 7 West View, Ilkley, Yorks.
1900 Scott, Rev. Alfred, Oak Bank, Wetheral, Carlisle.
1904 Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam, Bart., *Member of Council*, Yews, Windermere.
1892 Scott, Sir Benjamin, Linden House, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1904 Scott, T. Taylor, F.R.I.B.A., Lowther Street, Carlisle.
1903 Sessions, Frederick, F.R.G.S., Rosenberg, Kendal.
1889 Severn, Arthur, R.I., Brantwood, Coniston.
1912 Sewell, Hubert W., St. Ann's, Carlisle.
1911 Sewell, John, 7 The Crescent, Carlisle.
1907 Sewell, Miss B. W., Brandlingill, Cockermouth.
1908 Sharpe, Joseph, 1 Tanfield Court, Temple, London, E. C.
1913 Shaw, Mrs. Charles H., Edenhall, Langwathby, R.S.O.
1910 Shepherd, Mrs. Tailzour, Shaw End, Kendal.
1913 Sherwin, John, The Grange, Egremont.
1905 Simpson, A. W., The Handicrafts, Kendal.
1909 Simpson, Frank Gerald, 3 Wesley Terrace, Boston Spa, R.S.O., Yorks.
1895 Simpson, J., Solicitor, Cockermouth.
1907 Singleton, J. E., 8 Spencer Street, Carlisle.
1910 Skelton, Joseph, 85 Wood Street, Maryport.
1908 Slack, John, 18 Bank Street, Carlisle.

1912 Slack, Robert, Derwent Hill, Keswick.
1912 Slingsby, W. Cecil, Whitbarrow Lodge, Grange-over-Sands.
1906 Slingsby, Miss Edith A., Oakdene, Sedbergh.
1903 Smith, J. W., Penrith.
1908 Smith, John, Hagget End, Egremont, Cumberland.
1897 Smith, John P., Arndene, Barrow-in-Furness.
1888 Snape, Rev. R. H., 31, Arlington Road, Eastbourne.
1904 Somervell, John, Broom Close, Kendal.
1908 Spedding, Captain J. Carlisle, (A.P.D.), 11 St. George's Place, Canterbury.
1913 Spedding, Miss, Mirehouse, Kesiwck.
1914 Spring-Rice, Gerald, Gowbarrow Old Hall, Ullswater.
1913 State Historical Society of Wisconsin, U.S.A.
1897 Stead, E. W., Dalston Hall, Carlisle.
1913 Stephenson, Mrs. Annie E., Beanlands Park, Carlisle.
1914 Stick, Rev. N., Maryport.
1902 Storey Institute, Lancaster (J. M. Dowbiggin, Librarian).
1906 Street, Charles T., Edencroft, Crosby-on-Eden, Carlisle.
1899 STRICKLAND, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G., State Government House, Sydney, Australia.
1904 Sutton, Alfred, Scotby, Carlisle.
1912 Sutton, Miss Mary S., Bridekirk Vicarage, near Cockermouth.
1906 Swann, Rev. Sidney, M.A., The Vicarage, Holbrook, Derbyshire.
1914 Sweeten, H. L., 3 Devonshire Street, Penrith.
1896 Sykes, Rev. W. S., M.A., Balderstone, 2 Blenheim Avenue, Southampton.
1912 Symes, Rev. Ronald, M.A., The Vicarage, Kendal.
1914 Symington, Dr. H. L., Lea Field, Brampton.

1905 Thompson, John B., Barwickstead, Beckermet, Carnforth.
1881 Thompson, Miss, Croft House, Askham, Penrith.
1899 Thompson, Miss Helena, Park End, Workington.
1911 Thompson, Mrs. Heywood, Nunwick Hall, Penrith.
1913 Thompson, N. N., St. Bees.
1899 Thompson, Robert, Fern Bank, Great Corby, Carlisle.
1894 Todd, Mrs. Jonas, 6 Victoria Place, Carlisle.
1910 Tomlinson, Rev. A. R., The Vicarage, Bolton-le-Sands, Carnforth.
1908 Tomlinson, Dr. Paget, The Biggins, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1890 Townley, William G. M., Hard Cragg, Grange-over-Sands.
1912 Trubshaw, Jno. C., Lake View Villas, Windermere.
1912 Trubshaw, Miss Muriel, Lake View Villas, Windermere.
1878 TYSON, E. T., *Vice-President*, Woodhall, Cockermouth.
1909 Tyson, John, Clarence House, Dalton-in-Furness.

1889 Ullock, Miss Mary, Quarry How, Windermere.
1913 Unwin, Rev. W. S., Troutbeck Vicarage, Windermere.

1914 Vickers, Jacob, The Wandales, Wetheral on Eden.

1914 Waddell, Cranston, Eden Chester, Warwick Bridge, Carlisle.
1909 Wadham, Walter F. A., Millwood, Dalton-in-Furness.
1884 WAGNER, Henry, F.S.A., 13 Halfmoon Street, Piccadilly, London, W.
1904 Walker, Arthur, Oak Lea, Whitehaven.

1901 Walker, John, Authors' Club, 2 Whitehall Court, London, W.
1912 Wallace, W. H., West Bank, Kendal.
1907 Washington (U.S.A.) Library of Congress.
1884 Watson, John, Eden Mount, Kendal.
1913 Watson, Jonathan, South Mosses, Lamplugh, Cockermouth.
1896 Watson, J. Procter, (Bombay), Garth Marr, Castle Carrock.
1911 Watson, Miss, A. M., Broadwath House, Carlisle.
1900 Watson, Rev. A. H., The Rectory, Kirkby Wiske, Thirsk.
1913 Watson, T. Carrick, Plumtree Hall, Milnthorpe.
1889 Watson, William Henry, F.G.S., F.C.S., Braystones House, Beckermet, Cumberland.
1878 Waugh, E. L., The Burroughs, Cockermouth.
1904 Welch, W. G., Hampson, near Lancaster.
1888 Westmorland, Colonel I. P., Yanwath, Penrith.
1882 Weston, Col. J. W., M.P., Enyeat, Milnthorpe.
1877 Weston, Mrs., Ashbank, Penrith.
1904 Wheatley, J. P. D., English Street, Carlisle.
1909 White, Miss Thirkell, Melling, *via* Carnforth.
1902 Whitehaven Free Public Library.
1891 Whitehead, A. Charles, Appleby.
1884 Whitehead Sir James, Bart., F.S.A., Wilmington Manor, near Dartford, Kent.
1887 Whiteside, Rev. Joseph, M.A., *Member of Council*, Helsington, Kendal.
1913 Whittle, Walker, Falcon House, Seascale.
1883 Whitwell, Robert Jowitt, B.Litt., 70 Banbury Road, Oxford.
1909 Wild, James Anstey, Warcop Hall, Westmorland.
1881 Williams, Mrs., Holme Island, Grange-over-Sands.
1913 Williams, Rev. Henry Herbert, Principal of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford.
1905 Williamson, Miss A., Oakhurst, Cockermouth.
1912 Williamson, John, Brigham Hill, Cockermouth.
1911 Williamson, Robt. Hardy, Whingarth, Seascale.
1897 Willink, Alfred Henry, Whitefoot, Burneside, Kendal.
1900 Wilson, Anthony, Thornthwaite, Keswick.
1905 Wilson, Edw. W., *Hon. Secretary*, Airethwaite, Kendal.
1905 Wilson, Miss A. L., Caldersyde, Seascale, Cumberland.
1900 Wilson, Miss C. L., 1 Clifton Terrace, Wigton.
1900 Wilson, Norman F., Elmhurst, Kendal.
1883 Wilson, Rev. James, M.A., B.D., Litt.D., *Vice-President*, Dalston Vicarage, Carlisle.
1900 Wilson-Wilson, Miss Theodora, 21, St. George's Square, London, S.W.
1881 Wiper, Joseph, 612 Battery Street, Victoria, B. Columbia.
1901 Wivell, J. B., Keswick Hotel, Keswick.
1901 Wood, Mrs. Jane E., Hillside, Papcastle.
1904 Wordsworth, Gordon G., Stepping Stones, Ambleside.
1900 Workington Public Library, (J. W. C. Purves, Librarian).
1913 Wrigley, John B., Steelfield Hall, Gosforth.
1892 Wrigley, Robert, Brampton, Carlisle.
1911 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.
1887 Yeates, Joseph Simpson, Montagu Villa, Penrith.

LIBRARIES TO WHICH COPIES OF THE "TRANSACTIONS" ARE SUPPLIED.

The British Museum.
The Bodleian Library, Oxford.
The University Library, Cambridge.
The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
Trinity College, Dublin.
The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
The Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London.
The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
The Dean and Chapter Library, Carlisle.
Tullie House, Carlisle.
Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen.

SOCIETIES WHICH EXCHANGE "TRANSACTIONS."

The Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society (Percy H. Currey, 3 Market Place, Derby).
The British School at Rome (John J. J. Baker-Penoyre, 22 Albemarle Street, London, W.).
The Cambrian Archæological Association (Rev. Canon Trevor Owen, F.S.A., Bodelwyddan Vicarage, Rhuddlan).
The East Riding of Yorkshire Antiquarian Society (T. Sheppard, F.G.S., F.S.A.Scot., The Museums, Hull).
The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (Geo. T. Shaw, Hon. Librarian, Central Free Library, Liverpool).
The Kent Archæological Society (S. Evans, Abbot's Barton, Canterbury).
The Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society (M. H. McKerrow, Solicitor, Dumfries).
The Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society (Chetham College, Manchester; Hon. Sec., J. J. Phelps, 46 the Park, Eccles).
The Shropshire Archæological Society (F. Goyne, Dogpole, Shrewsbury).
The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (C. Hunter Blair, The Library, Black Gate, Librarian).
The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society (H. St. George Gray, Taunton Castle).
The Thoresby Society, Leeds (G. D. Lumb, F.S.A., 63 Albion Street, Leeds).
The Yorkshire Archæological Society (E. K. Clark, M.A., F.S.A., M.I.C.E., 10 Park Street, Leeds, Librarian).
The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (Frank James Allen, M.D., 8 Halifax Road, Cambridge).
The Society of Antiquaries of Uppland, Sweden.
The Hawick Archæological Society.
The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society (Roland Austin, Public Library, Gloucester).

[Members will greatly oblige by notifying change of address, or any errors or omissions in the above list; also by sending information for short obituary notices of deceased members.]

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF THE CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1913-14.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions received	270	0	0
Life Compositions	31	10	0
Sales of Back Parts	3	12	0
Bank Interest	1	2	6
[Only Subscriptions received up to date taken into account].			
Balance to next Statement	31	11	9
	£337	16	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last Statement	20	17	0
Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies (1913-14)	1	0	0
do. 200 Reports	0	5	0
Subscription to Lancashire Parish Register Society	1	1	0
Expenses of Summer Excursion and Postage of Circulars, &c.	7	6	3
Printing and Stationery	17	19	9
Postage of Receipts and Correspondence	2	5	0
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RESEARCH FUND ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last Statement	60	3	2
Subscriptions received	133	9	1
Bank Interest	0	5	10
	£193	18	1

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
R. G. Collingwood, Excavations at Ambleside ..	115	0	0
Geo. Middleton, Circulars, First Report	1	18	8
Titus Wilson, 250 Copies 1913 Report	2	11	10
Balance to next statement	74	7	7
	£193	18	1

RECORD PUBLICATION ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last Statement	53	15	0
Subscriptions received	33	2	3
Bank Interest	0	5	8
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EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Canterbury & York Society, 100 copies, Part III., Bp. Halton's Register	64	16	0
Bank Commission	0	1	9
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31st May, 1915.

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(NOTE.—For the state of the Research Fund (Ambleside Roman Fort) up to date see next page.)

RESEARCH FUND (AMBLESIDE ROMAN FORT) ACCOUNT, 1914-15.

Contributions in 1914-15, in Continuation of Subscriptions Previously Acknowledged.

	£	s.	d.
The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, 1914, 1915	30	0	0
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Mr. W. G. Groves	10	0	0
Mr. William Little..	10	0	0
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In March and April, 1914, the expenses amounted to £43 6s. 2d. During the summer season they were £181 14s. 5d. The fund has at present in hand a balance of £50 4s. 8d., with which it is intended to do some work during the present summer.

CONTRIBUTORS TO RECORD PUBLICATIONS FUND, 1914-15,

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Transactions, N.S., xiv., 515.

	£	s.	d.
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Mr. Charles Wreay Forster	1	1	0
Mr. George B. Postlethwaite	1	1	0
Mrs. Dyson	0	10	6
Mr. C. W. Ruston-Harrison	0	10	6
Mrs. W. Jackson	0	5	0

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